Special Features this Week:
"The White Problem," by Richard Greener, 7th page.
Dr. Henderson's Confession, 3d page
"Origin of Negro Pythianism," by Chancellor Mitchell, pages 2 and 3.
"About West Africa," Letter No. 4, by A. L. Ridgel, page 6.
Ida B. Well's Letter, Editorial page.

Do you Take the Race's Leading Journal?

And Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand

Public Library

The Freeman

A National Illustrated Colored Newspaper

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THEY SUNG THEIR WAY.

Prof. Councill and his Troubadours.

BY MISS H. M. FAYETTE, NORMAL, ALA.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

Please allow me space in the columns of your valuable paper to give a further account of the educational campaign in Northern Alabama, as conducted by Prof. Councill and the Normal School Quartette.

From Decatur the company went to Trinity, where they received a warm reception from both the white and colored. Much credit is due Rev. F. A. Chapman, who exerted himself in every possible way in order to arouse the interest of the people before the arrival of Prof. Councill and to see that he and his Quartette were well cared for while in town.

Blount Springs was the next point touched. Here two rousing meetings were held. People came from miles and miles around in order to hear the famous race orator, who was at his best. G. W. Myers is a prominent colored citizen of this place, who ever has the welfare of the race at heart. Mr. Myers is a successful business man and did everything possible to make the meetings successful.

At Blount Springs there is a settlement of Negroes known as the "Colony," where they own thousands of acres of land in their own right. They have school houses, churches, etc , and in fact would be absolutely independent of the outside world were it not for a few manufactured articles which are necessary. They are developing thrift and economy, two elements in which the Negro is sadly deficient. Would there were more such settlements.

Birmingham, the 'Magic City," was then visited. In spite of the strikes which have so demoralized business all over the country, and especially at this place, the very seat of the trouble, Prof. Councill and his quartette held four very successful meetings at the following churches, viz.: A. M. E church, Rev. Dr. Banton, pastor; A. M. E. Zion church, Rev. Warner, pastor; South Side A. M. E. church, Rev. Banks Williams, pastor; Pratt City church, Rev. J. H. Warrick, pastor. The audiences here were very enthusiastic, showing their appreciation and approval of the good points made in the lectures on every possible occasion. A deep interest in education was awakened among the colored people, and higher ideas of life and its responsibilities were given them. Prof. Councill spoke in the First Baptist church, Rev. C. L. Jordan, pastor, Sunday morning; Sunday afternoon in the South Side Baptist church, Rev. T. W. Walker, pastor; Sunday night he preached for Dr. Benton, thus winding up the work in Birmingham.

The good people of this city vied with each other in showing their interest in the movement and in trying to make it pleasant for the company. Entertainments were given in their honor by Mrs. Calvert and her daughter, Miss Ella; by Mrs. Clayton and Miss Bessie Harris. Rev. T. W. Coffee and his daughter, Miss Minnie; Governor Jackson, a graduate of Tuskegee; Mrs. Embry and her charming sister, all assisted in making it pleasant for Prof. Councill and his quartette while in Birmingham.

Special attention was given them by Dr. U. G. Mason, a graduate of Normal and of Maharry Medical College; Richard Mason and his good wife; John Boalware, who formerly had charge of the shoe shop at Normal, but is now located in this place working at his trade, and by Prof. Jordan, editor of the Broad Axe.

From Birmingham the campaign spread to the "Model City," Anniston, where was held one of the most satisfactory meetings of the whole trip. The Congregational church was crowded with a fine assembly of both white and colored, who gave rapt attention to the most excellent address.

Misses Hadnot and De Arman were among the local talent who contributed to the success of the meeting, each one rendering fine selections. Dr. Thomas Mr. and Mrs. Hadnot, Hon. W. J. Stevens and family, Mr. De Arman, Prof. Rev. Brown, Revs. Kennedy and Williams and many other leading citizens gave their cordial support.

According to arrangemedts, Gadsden was the next town visited Here the same enthusiasm which had marked the progress of the quartette from the beginning of their tour, was manifested. Here also a strange thing occured. Prof, Councill's speech extended over the time for the departure of the cars. They were held over, at the instance of the County Superintendent and the Probate Judge until he had ended his speech. Crowds of whites and blacks then gave them a warm send off. the superintendent of the road, instructing the conductor to charge them nothing to the next station. This is the first instance on record in the history of the South of a train being held over for a Negro. To Revs. Todd and Symnes, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Keeling and others are due thanks for special attention while in Gadsden.

The people of Attalla extended a hearty welcome to the company and a very successful meeting was held. Here was met Mr. Logwood, who for two years had charge of the carpentry and wheelwright department at Normal but who is now located at Attalla doing well. Rev. Sheffield. Mr, Hedges and Mrs Mary Pittman were among others who were anxious to extend courtesies and hospitality to the company.

At Guntersville was found a large and eager crowd anxiously awaiting them. So enthusiastic were the people that they warmly solicited Prof. Council to spend a second night there but this was impossible. Mr. A. B. Gregory, Presiding Elder F. A Goodman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henry were among the foremost in their attentions to the company. After leaving Guntersville, Prof. Council and the quartette returned to Normal and spent a pleasant week resting and recuperating, at the end of which they again started on their tour. going first to Scottsboro, where they were accorded a warm welcome by Dr. D. H. C. Scott, the enterprising young physician; Mr. T. C. Williams Mr. Moore and Wiley Whitfield, who has quite a lucrative and extensive lumber business here. Both white and colored expressed themselves as delighted with the meeting and the practical thought presented. The next day they took their departure for Stevenson, laden with the good will and blessings of the people.

At Stevenson was met the usual enthusiasm and success. W. C. Daniels, D. C. Stevens, Rev. Leonard, Miss Mary W. Scott, Miss Mary Jones and Mrs. Robinson did much to make their stay successful and pleasant. The company then left the state of Alabama for a short trip in the state of Tennessee, going first to the pretty little town of Winchester.

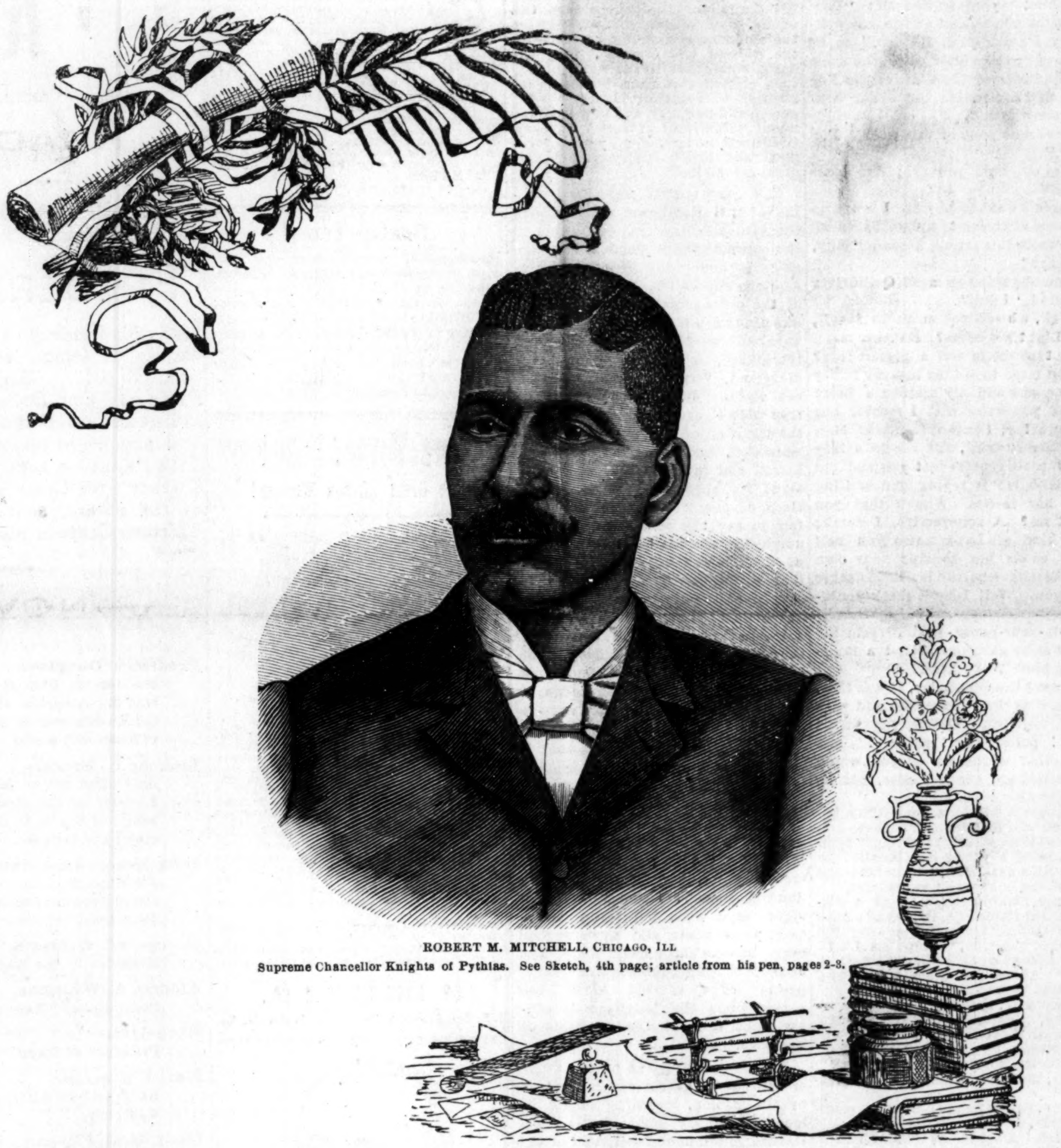
The people seemed glad to welcome Prof. Councill to their midst. Among the representative citizens were Prof. Townsend, Prof. B. F. Darrell, Dave Bone, F. Earle Miller, Mr. Jennison and Rev. Ledbetter. who seemed anxious to do everything possible for the entertainment and comfort of Prof. Councill and the quartette. Lastly the town of Fayetteville was given a visit. A successful meeting was also held here. An immense crowd came to hear the lecture, which was earnest, eloquent and elevating. To Mrs. Adah M. Taylor, Mrs. Proctor, Prof. DeBarry, Mr. Tyler and Rev. Rickett are due many thanks for their entertainment and the deep interest they evinced in the cause of education.

The campaign was from start to finish a complete success, and the object for which it was inauguarated, was accomplished. The colored people were everywhere awakened to their real condition, their needs, etc , and they seemed anxious to hear more along these lines, if we are to judge anything from their anxiety to have Prof. Councill spend more time with them. Everywhere he met open handed hospitality, he and the quartette being entertained free, and everywhere they were solicited to spent two or three nights, but this was impossible, owing to Prof. Councill's limited time and his many duties and responsibilities.

The whites were given a deeper insight into the condition of the Negro his wants, his hindrances, his ambitions and the relation of the two races, from a Negro's standpoint, That Prof. Councills work was highly appreciated is patent from the many flattering notices given him in the leading white papers of the South among which are the Birmingham Age, Herald, the Moultan Advertiser, the Guntersville Democrat, the Scottsboro Citizen. and many others. That the Negro is making progress is an irrefutable fact, as proved by the many intelligent men and women found in all their assemblies, the improved ministry and the many really good homes seen everywhere, but the masses are yet in ignorance and will be so until we find more Prof. Councills who will leave the school rooms in the cities and go among the masses, teach them how to live, show them the need of education and thus bring them to a higher plane of life. "If the mountain won't come to Mohamet, Mehamet must go to the mouatain" God bless Prof. Councill in his grand and noble work.

The writer of this article, a canadian by birth and rearage has been connected with the work of Negro education in the South under Prof. W. H. Councill of Normal, Ala., for something over four years and during this time has had ample oppertunity of viewing this question from all sides. Prejudice is found in the South, its in the North. Were the number of Negroes as great in the North as in the South, prejudice would rank in proportion. The Southern Negro is docile, grateful, sincere and genial and hospitable to a marked degree. The ambition of the southern youth who has had any advantage whatever is more marked than that of the average Northern one. The Industrial schools of the South are doing much toward the elevation of the race, training in all the manual arts and thus equipping for life; for it is not among the lawyers doctors and preachers that the bone and sinews of a race is found but among the farmers, mechanics and business men. These are being skillfully trained for what purpose the future will show.

A. M, FAYETTE



ROBERT M. MITCHELL, CHICAGO, ILL
Supreme Chancellor Knights of Pythias. See Sketch, 4th page; article from his pen, pages 2-3.

Astwood Taken to Task.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

In the Atlanta Journal, a few days ago, C. C. Astwood, one of our race, said that he was like Miss Wells, he did not believe in lynching, while many of those who were lynched were the inferior ones of the race and not the better class. I don't know where Mr. Astwood could have been in 1892, March 9th, when Tommy Moss, mail carrier of Memphis, Tenn.; Calvin McDowell, book-keeper of the People's Grocery Co., and Will Stewart, the butcher of the same company, were murdered; and Miss Wells to-day is an exile from home for fear of lynching, also Mr. Flemming, who now is publishing the Bee Free Speech of Chicago Very recently Mr. Hood, a teacher, and another I cannot remember, were murdered by a mob. It is strange that some of our people will overlook such things for party's sake. A very bad case occurred here in the city of New Orleans of a poor colored girl who was considered nearly crazy. Seven brutish white men committed just such as is laid upon the colored man. They were tried but acquitted, and to-day they are allowed to walk the streets in perfect freedom. There are lots of things committed in this Southland that you will never hear of. When the poor colored man of Paris, Tex., was tied to the stake and burned, in 1893, a preacher spoke against the outrage, and he was put on a rail and jolted out of the city, and was told that if he did not leave he would be treated in like manner. Men should not forsake their people for a few dollars. Let Miss Wells continue to uncover the evil deeds of the South. Some of our rattling orators should pour out their gall upon the heads of such men. Please excuse this rather lengthy letter.

W. H. JONES, New Orleans, La.

The Family Excursion.

Baltimore, Md., Special.

Ebenezer church and Water's Chapel will give their first grand family excursion to Cambridge on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3rd. Don't forget the date; an all day trip on the water, stopping at Annapolis, Md., going and coming. The Young Men's Aid Association of the Madison St. Presbyterian church will repeat their grand family excursion to-day, Sept. 1st. Miss Fannie L. Barbour has been rusticating at Catonsville for a few weeks. Miss Addie Jackson will rusticate at Atlantic City, N. J., for the summer. Mrs. Mary L. Lee has returned home, after spending several weeks in Philadelphia, Pa. Sharp St. church and Grace Presbyterian church will give their first excursion on Sept. 5th, to Annapolis, Md. The Republican Central organization gave a grand excursion Wednesday, Aug. 29th, to Round Bay. A pleasant time was reported. Mrs. Louis James spent a few weeks in Washington, D. C, visiting friends. Mrs. Bradford has been very sick, but is on the mend.

Are you a professional man, minister, doctor, lawyer, why invest from $25.00 to $75.00 in a "time piece" for practical every day use? Only creatures with more money than brains do such things these days. Accept a present from THE FREEMAN, the celebrated "Premier" watch.

Bad Schools, Worse Schools,

And No Schools in Missouri.

BY W. J. DEBOW. WARRENTON, MISSOURI.

The colored schools in the state of Missouri, with the exception of a few of the city schools, are a failure so far as advancing the children and edifying the Negro race. Yet it is just what the white Missourian and some of the ignorant Negroes want. The stain of the old law in the days of slavery, making it an offense to teach a Negro child in the state of Missouri, can be seen shining through some of the school board as well as its other citizens; and some of the Negroes of Missouri have no better sense than to help thier white enemies to Negro education. carry out their plans in the employment of illiterate teachers for Negro schools. About the year 1880, the General Assembly of the state of Missouri said: 'There shall be held in each county in the state, in June, July, or August of each year, a County Teachers' Institute, etc." This was for the advancement of education in the state. These institutes were to be taught by educators and instructors and said instructors were to be trained in the state training school. A well educated gentleman of color felt the need of training; also being a citizen of the United States, he felt it his duty to comply with the law. The training school being in session at Warrensburg, Mo, he went and began his work with the rest of the teachers, answering questions and doing work that some of his white conductors and instructors could'n't do. They, like the doctors of the law in the days of Christ, were astonished at his wisdom, so they began to cast lots to get rid of the Negro. The lot fell on one of the Negro haters from Springfield, Mo., to cast the first stone. He willingly threw the first stone by making it known to the superintendent of public instruction that they must get rid of the Negro or he would go. So the Negro teacher received his training on the train.

He here learned that Missouri was not like the West Indies, Canada, or South America in which places he was educated as a man and not as a Negro and he further learned that a Negro needed no training to conduct and instruct a Negro institute. From that day to this the Negro instructors and conductors have had no training and the result is that a number of men and women who cannot read and write intelligently, much less analyze a sentence are teaching the Negro schools of Missouri at salaries from $22.50 to $30 per month in the same districts where white teachers get from $40 to $75 per month. The white folks Negro and the prejudiced school boards, are to blame for the way the schools are run in some of the districts in Missouri.

The failure along this line does not only injure the Negro in Missouri. but it reaches Ham in the adjacent states and boys and girls who would finish their education in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and other good states, stop with a common school education and come to Missouri to teach and the boards are glad to employ them, but not willing to pay them sufficient salaries that they may return home and finish their education. Neither do they encourage the young teachers to do so, but are rather inclined to make him believe he has education enough to teach the Negro schools of Missouri. In this way they hinder the young teachers from securing an education The writer knows of several that came to Missouri to teach with the intention of returning to his or her own state and completing their education. But this low standard places him abreast with some of the best Negro teachers so he concludes that he knows enough, though but a 4th grade scholar in my own state, yet he comes to Missouri and gets a first grade certificate. In this act the teacher is injured and the Negro pupils do not receive the proper training they should from the common schools on the account of inefficient and cheap teachers.

One of the Missouri colored institutes closed its session on the 17th or 18th inst. They had in attendance about 28 teachers some of them boys and girls who had never taught some of whom had never attended a high school and know but little about the common English branches of education and the fact is they were complete failures in everything. However, they all went down from there with certificates and nearly all of them had schools. The school board was so afraid that some educated man or woman from Lincoln institute, G. R. Smith college, or some other good school would make an application that they employed these cheap illiterate teachers early in the spring and the Negro institute has complied with the boards' desires and have sent these men and women, boys and girls a number of whom are ignorant to sow their ignorance among our children. It can be proved that there are persons holding certificates who cannot read and write intelligently. They cannot work common fractions, would run from interest, and would think cancelation meant damnation They can no more teach the common English branches required by law, than a hog can tare off the side of the moon. To prove that the boards seek such to put into the Negro schools, listen to what an ex county attorney, an expert lawyer and president of a school boaod has to say about a certain Negro school. He says they don't need a good teacher that is an educated and advanced teacher, for they don't know anything and any one can teach them. What this Missourian says thousands of others say. So we have learned in Missouri that the law

Continued on 5th Page.

B. Square's Bluster.

The doings of Penn and Quilldriver, Editors, Journalists and Champions of the People's Weal.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE FREEMAN.

PART I. CHAPTER I.

TRYING TO BE FUNNY.

Circumstances over which they had no control forced Messrs. Penn & Quilldriver to remove the office of the National Afro American Fog Horn from Main street to Side Lane. When they thought they had old circumstances chained for a thousand years, he broke loose and ran over to Brass, Lead & Co , the type makers, and put four or five bugs in their ears, the result of which was several cases of the National Afro-American Fog Horn's type returned from whence they came. The future began to look as blue as the "clover farm" milk upon their boarding house table, when a ray of hope peeped out from beneath the clouds in the form of the following letter from Mr. Nuschool, a distinguished man of color:

"MESSRS. PENN & QUILLDRIVER:

"Why not have original wit and humor in your journal instead of the stale jokes and plate matter copied from the pen of some tenth rate white man. Let us advance; let us look forward; let us make our own jokes; let us compose our own songs; let us write our own stories; let us be men, not apes.

"Hoping that you will lead in this new field as you have led along the well beaten paths the other Afro-American journals follow, I am

"Yours for original ideas,
"THEO. E. NUSCHOOL."

"Try your hand, Quill," said Penn, "there's lots of fun in you. I'll make a note of the matter in this issue," and Penn wrote:

"LOOK OUT

"For a column of fun; fresh wit and humor in our next issue from the pen of the race's funny man—the Afro-American Bill Nye—Mr. Quilldriver. Agents would do well to order hundreds of extra copies by telegraph at once."

The best white citizens of the town had just lynched three colored men in the county for an alleged crime, or in order to impress it upon the minds of those living that it would not be wise to vote at the coming election, so Quilldriver wrote:

"THE LAND OF THE SOUTH

("A parody after Byron.)

["Dedicated to Messrs. Pourwite, Fuscitizensar, Cracker & Co.

"BY I. QUILLDRIVER.

"Know ye the land where the shot gun and rifle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in that clime?
Where the life of a black man is deemed but a trifle,
Where to vote for one's rights is considered a crime?
Know ye the land where the White League is found;
Where dead men can vote though for years under ground?
Where honor and justice long ago fled;
Where every true virtue of manhood is dead;
Where the voice of the press to outrage is mute;
Where a black man for nothing is shot like brute?
'Tis the clime of the South, sah! Where, under the sun,
Else upon earth would such deeds e'er be done?

* * * * * *

"WHY, OH WHY?

"Why is it, we ask, and echo answers 'why?' Why in the name of goodness (we should say badness) is it that when a beautiful quadroon, or in fact any kind of a good looking woman of color, makes up her mind to journey along through life outside of the path of virtue and grope through the dark woods of vice and immorality, she always selects as her male companion a sightless looking nondescript—a cross between a gorilla and grizzly bear? Why is it, we ask again, and also inform our 100,000 readers that we wi'l give a reward of $200 in good United States coin to the one who first solves the problem."

"I say, Pennie, how's that for a funny start?" asked Quilldriver.

"O. K , Quill, old fellow, let's set it up."

Quilldriver, who was a type sticker, took up his "stick," remarking as he put his ideas in cold type:

"If those two articles don't make a change in this office, nothing will."

How often in our blissful ignorance, without any inspiration, we foretell the future. Such was the case with our journalistic hero in the case, at the case, as the case will soon show (this a case of our feeling punny.)

CHAPTER II.

INJURED INNOCENCE IN BLACK AND WHITE WRECK BOTH EDITORS AND OFFICE.

The first morning after the issue of the Fog Horn with its funny items left the press room, a copy found its way into the hands of a man of color who, for reasons of his own, concluded that he was the model from which Editor Quilldriver drew his nondescriptive picture, and the infuriated man concluded that Quill's picture was nondescriptive of him (we have another punny fit), so he concluded to interview the men of the Fog Horn.

Penn was sitting by the window looking down the lane when he saw a six by two man with much hue in his face and very much blood in his eyes coming down the lane towards the office. "That's one of Quill's nondescripts, I know by his looks; well, I am going out," he said to himself. Turning to his associate he said:

"I'll be back in a minute, Quill; I guess you can hold things down until I return."

"I guess I can, anyway I'll try."

It is well to remark that both Penn and Quilldriver were little men, Penn a little dark man and Quilldriver a little "yaller" man. As Penn advanced towards the giant, the latter eyed him, saying to himself: "That is not the editor, that article was written by a yaller cuss, I know," so he brushed by the editor with the sable skin and entered the office of the Fog Horn and confronted the editor with the yellow face.

"Give me a copy of this week's Fog Horn."

"Yes sir, here you are; five cents please"

"I don't want to buy it, I want to call your attention to an article in it. Who wrote this article headed "Why, Oh Why?"

In an ungarded moment Quilldriver answered, "I did."

"Well, who do you mean to insult, Miss Lightface or me? Do you mean to say that she is not a perfect lady? Do you mean to tell me that my father was an ape and my mother a bear? I'll let you know that I respect our woman folks; I expect to marry Miss Lightface after all, for she is a lady and all these reports that you and old Miss Gilbglab is saying and writing about her is lies. What's that you called me? A noneyscript, I think; some kind of Latin name you half white coons has to slur your own color because a person is a little darker than you. Well, I-don't-think you'll-put-my-name-or-Miss-Lightface's-name-in-your-paper-again," said the visitor as he gave our friend a mule-killing blow in the neck.

On went the dance, joy, it was true, was serving time, but sorrow and pain were unjailed. Quilldriver yelled "Help! police! fire! murder!" and many other words we or you would have called up, gentle reader, but no one heard his cries.

"I guess it will be a long time before you will insult a man because he's a little bit dark, or throw mud upon the name of a young lady because she goes with a dark man," remarked the hero of the hour as he walked out.

In the historic language of a distinguished statesman, it was one hour before Quilldriver could answer the self-asked question, "Where am I at?"

The answer came back, "At death's door." About the same time Penn also came back.

"What's up, Quillie?"

"Why, blankety blank, dashety dash, dash it, you fool, can't you see that nothing is up; that everything is down on the floor, even the pictures?"

"Yes, that's so, everything is pied and—"

"Penn, this is not the time or place for a joke, we—"

He never finished the sentence, for a yell reached the ears of the editors and looking out the window they saw a hundred members of the Law and Order League (!!!), which was composed of the best (???!!!) white citizens, sah! rushing down the lane guns in hand. Penn and Quilldriver rushed out or at least fell out of the back window and left for parts unknown.

"Burn the d— nigger newspaper hut, boys, and shoot the first one of them d— niggers that dares to come out here," said the leader of the Law and Order League, and the late office of the Afro-American Fog Horn was soon in flames.

The righteous indignation of the "best citizens of the community" was justly aroused in the following manner: The mother of one of the boys who sold the Fog Horn took a copy of that sheet to wrap up a shirt she had washed for Col. Fuscitizensar, who was boarding at the Lost Cause Hotel. When the Colonel received the shirt he tore off the paper and threw it on the floor and went up stairs to change his linen. Mr. A. Pourwite picked it up and started to read it, when his eyes rested upon Quilldriver's poem or parody, which ever you like best. Pourwite read it, then passed it over to George A. Cracker, and he read it and called the attention of Col. Fuscitizensar and the Hon. F. F. V. Planter and several other leading men of the town. An impromptu indignation meeting was the result, at which it was decided the poem was "incendiary" and that "them d— nigger editors must leave town to-night, dead or alive, sah;" that this "sassey" spirit must be crushed out without delay.

Truth crushed in the mud will get up, brush its coat, retake its sword and start to fight again, so will the man who was cut out by nature to be a newspaper man, so we may expect to see Penn and Quilldriver rise again.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHANCELLOR MITCHELL

Answers The Enemies of Negro Pythianism By Giving Them

Facts to Chew Upon—Past Mismanagement Almost Fatal—Able But Modest Resume.

The order of Knights of Pythias was conceived and planned by an American soldier of the late war. Major J. H. Rathburne. He organized the first Pythian lodge in Temperence Hall Washington, D. C. in February, 1864

In the manuscript from which he conferred the degrees, can be found the principles upon which the order is founded. It reads like a romance. The main object desired by the founder was the elevation and improvement of man. Friendship, charity, and benevolence among men are the cardinal virtues of the order, and its practise toward all men is to be enforced for love of man, rather than the gains to be derived from selfish desires. Let me here quote the language of the manuscript; it clearly explains the object and aim of the order and portrays its progress since its birth much better than it can be recited by pen:

"Recognizing the fact that man in his once exalted position and feeling the need of a closer relation between man and man, this order was instituted, having for its ultimate aim, to uplift the fallen, to soften the asperities of life, to subdue party spirit, to lessen the suffering of a brother, to care for the widows and orphans, bury the dead, administer to the wants of the sick, elevate man from his degraded position to a higher plain of intelligence and morality, and to place man upon a platform of social equality Obedience to law, loyality to government and love of family are our cardinal principles."

This manuscript is in the hand writing of J. H Rathburne, and is among the valuable historical documents of the supreme lodge which I have the extreme honor to preside over as supreme chancellor. The introduction of the order spread among the people like fire in dry stubble. From Temperance hall where its mysteries were first introduced, it spread rapidly into Maryland, Virginia, and other southern states. But scarcely before its true object could be divined, and the organization be put in practical operation, that vindictive spirit of race hatred and love of race persecution made its appearance in the Castle Halls of our white brethern. It is fair to say this vindictive spirit triumphed in the Castles Halls and in all of them, it was urged and demanded that the negro should not possess the secrets of the mysteries of the order nor should the negro be permitted to share in the practise of a human virtue or friendship. The higher councils of the order, composed of those learned and schooled in the knowledge of Pythianism sustained the lower councils.

The brute in man tants the soul in man. The triumph of the brute in man may be seen and read to-day, in the first national constitution adopted by our white brethren for the government of the order of Knights of Pythias of the world, article eight and section eight, and also regulations Journal, pages 379 and 383. Article eight says none but white males, twenty-one years and upward shall ever become members, etc., The Journal bearing evidence that the Supreme lodge of the world had passed upon the language in article eight and sustained the logic of the same.

Notwithstanding the order has increased from 65 persons in 1864 to over a million, including among its members to-day some of the most learned and influential citizens of the Republic, nevertheless, the word white male stands as one of the grandes trophies assigned to its matchless chivalric conquest. However, this controversy over the right of a colored man to be a man and to live as a man enlisted Mr. Rathburne on the side of the colored people. In taking their side he was but consistent with his original ideas. His defense of our course soon lead to the establishment of his unpopularity in the order, he was driven beyond the pales of its friendship, and into the world, to practise friendship, charity and benevolence among his colored brethern. This he did without stint.

A number of reputable and influential citizens of Philadelphia, desiring to enjoy the great benefits and privileges of the order of the Knights of Pythias of the world made application, that a charter might be granted them from the supreme lodge of the world. Their request was peremptorily rejected. So for a time we were groaping about in the dark, looking for a good thing, at last it was found..

In the archieves of our supreme lodge can be seen a writen document which speaks for itself, it tells the story of our pythian progress. I quote from it:

WHEREAS, having the example of the great and good J. H. Rathburne, the founder of the order, we are actuated by similar motive to practise and extend friendship, charity, and benevolence to all, therefore we have assumed a similar prerogative to establish suborndinate lodges, Grand loges, and a Supreme Grand council of

Continued On Page Three.

BACKACHE and RHEUMATISM relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.
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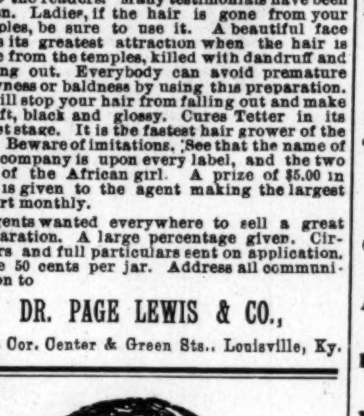

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A CONFESSION.

Dr. Henderson Lays Bare The Past Sins And Vices Of

His Own Life—A Prominent Minister's Sin—His Enemies May Now Do Their Worst.

For reasons that will appear later, it is my duty to give to the public a few pages from my past. For a number of years I have been forced into more or less prominence as a "reformer" and it is for certain reasons, my duty to state that I have had cause to "reform." My own life has not always been consistant with my present talk or character.

Were it not because it is a stern duty, no power on earth could wring from me any reference to the black pages of the past for which I blush as I write.

Up to the day that I entered the ministry my life was blameless. I left my native town to start into the world with the record of having never crossed the door-sill of a saloon and free from vice or moral taint I carried in my pocket and still possess letters from lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers and the college president which testified to the character of my youth in no doubtful tone. I entered the ministry, respectable in character and with unsullied reputation. I was born and raised in a small town where I met none of my race but a few relatives, and my first acquaintance with my own people began but three months before going to my first charge as a pastor.

I took my first drink of intoxicating liquor from the flask of a prominent minister I entered upon my first disgraceful moral actions in company with a prominent minister, My first impulse was to resign for I felt ruined and undone, but I was told that it was common and many examples were pointed out. I underwent months of tortue, in mind and heart, but so many were the secret sins I discovered that I grew reckless. At last a merciful providence brough me near into death with a fever. I was not a full number of conference but got a release and went home, as everybody said, to die.

A few months after, though weighing but ninety pounds and but a shadow, I went to another conference and was received. During that conference I again did some drinking in company with ministers, some of whom are prominent now, others of whom are dead. I was appointed to a small circuit. I went there determined to try and do right and atone for the sins of the past. All of this time I thought that I was a Christian, yet I had never been truly converted. I was depending upon my own strength. I had lost all right to respect myself but did not then understand it. I labored hard. The churches prospered in temporal matters and at one there was a big revival, due to the earnestness of a few members, although I thought at the time that it was due to my efforts.

After the revival an epedemic of fever occured. Many died, I became very ill and was given up for dead. I was taken home by a former schoolmate and my mother, an educated noble Christian lady, who believed her boy to be a hero and who did not dream of his vile sinfulness. I recovered health somewhat, and returned to my charge and preached the funerals of several who died. Constant brooding over my sins rendered me desperate. Among the best influences of those dark days was a pure and noble girl, now dead, who seemed to understand my case and who tried to save me from evil—she knew my hababit of drinking through male relatives who were preachers and who did the same.

Her noble intentions were misunderstood by some good but stupid people who spoke in slighting tone of her in my presence and I cursed them. I plunged into many mad pranks and finally drew upon myself the enmity of some white ruffians who falsely accused me of shooting at them, and caused my arrest My innocence of that was quickly proven, but the disgrace of having been arrested weighed heavily upon me, and I was soon sick again. While struggling in sickness to retain the dying spark of vitality, conference met.

A brother minister, who had joined me in some money making plans and who had robbed me of several hundred dollars, took advantage of my absence, and put charges against me. He accused me of being a gambler (that was not stictly true), he accused me of drinking intoxicants, (that was true), he accussed me of swearing, (that was true), he accused me of having deserted my work, (I had done so because of sickness.) Not being a full member of conference, my name was simply dropped from the roll.

At last I recovered health to find myself disgraced and also vile and wicked in heart. I settled down to read law. I became to be an open sinner, but also became more respectable. Yet my conscious always kept me in torment. I am not called upon to tell what those days were, or how my feet strayed from city to city in ways of sin. It is sufficient to say that by the side of a comrade dying in his sins I first awoke to the true knowledge of my own sinfulness. In after time I was converted I had reached a good and paying position, and was on the road to prosperity. One night in a Western city I met Bishop Brown for the first time, and sat by his side as he waited for a midnight train, and told him my story. I told it truly, I told it fully. He said to me, "Young man, others have had like experience and have yet become to be noble men. You should consecrate your life to God, and by doing right atone for having sinned."

I abandoned a better paying position than that of any general officer, and after going through the necessary preliminaries, was sent to a charge by Presiding Elder White. It was a small charge way back in the woods. Step by step I have since then fought my way onward. I have tried to do right and have trusted God for help. My record is clean, my conscience is clear, and my purpose is fixed. I am now able to feel that I am as good as I was before I entered the ministry. The follies, the sins, I have repented and I have not repeated. I am again a gentleman and a christian. The evil men in the ministry once ruined me, and I now make it my business to save others from their baneful influence. I am but a reformed sinner myself, but I am truly reformed and I am a gentleman by birth, blood and early training. I have a right to stand up for what is noble and to denounce vice and sin.

Now I will tell you why I have voluntarily humiliated myself and performed this, the hardest task of my life. Time after time when I have pushed evil men to the wall, they and their friends have cast into my face the story of my own wicked days, and more than that, they have accused me of insincerity. The story is known everywhere, I am not telling the world anything new, but I am confessing it that I may pay the full penalty of my sins and be free to stand up for the right to the day of my death.

Some whom I have felt called upon to push to the wall have so far misunderstood my character as to think that I would try to hide my own shame, and threatened exposure. Bishop Lee, grand and good man that he is, one May day told a person who made such a threat, that he did not understand Henderson. Every Bishop knows my story and about everybody else; it is no secret, yet but to-day I received a letter from a very prominent man of the church who seemed to fear something, and who, as I understand him, holds such a threat over my head because I have pointed out some evils at Wilberforce.

He says that I tried to secure some one who knew of these things to keep them secret. He, as I understand him, intimates that I must say no more about Wilberforce or else he will tell of my past.

That is the method by which he apparently seeks to purge Wilberforce of evil. I suppose that a somewhat different argument is used with others whose silence is desired, but that is the argument used to me.

I entered the church a gentleman; I once left the church devoid of self-respect and a disgraced sinner. I entered the church again to atone for the past and to win back the fair character that was mine at first. I can now respect myself again; I can point to hundreds of noble brethren whom I respect and who respect me; more than that I am now a christian. I shall take the stand on all moral questions that becomes a christian, and I shall exact treatment due an earnest and sincere minister. If I go out again it will be as a man and with respect for myself. No minister and no layman who means to do right, and who does do right, can fail to be my friend; the others I necessarily defy, as I am their sworn enemy.

I seek no honors, I hope for no great positions; my great ambition is to be a faithful servant of the God who has spared my life and mercifully given me a chance to atone for my sins. True, by no good deeds can I be saved, but I can by doing right glorify my Savior. Until I die—no matter what may be my lot—I am devoted to God's service and the cause of right. If men cannot believe in the power of religion to convert and save, let them disbelieve, I know!

I can vindicate my claim by pointing to numbers of our illustrious men, living and dead, who have come up through just such fires. I know of none others who have felt called upon to confess their sins to the world. They have been so fortunate as to be permitted by conscience to remain silent, would that I too could, but I will not permit myself to be driven from the fight for reformation by any tender regard for my own pride or feelings. Riddle me, O, my enemies if you will, but though you drag me through mire, yet will I stand out for the right. I am in the right and the good will rally to me, the right will win the day. There is no compromise, there is no compromise, there is no compromise. Wounded and humiliated by my own hand, I arise clothed with the dignity of God's merciful favor to stand up for his cause.

JOHN M. HENDERSON, M. D.

CHANCELLOR MITCHELL.

Concluded From Second Page.

the Knights of Pythias, to be known as the Supreme lodge of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, and

WHEREAS, through Divine ProvProvidence A E. Lightfoot, T. W. Springer and other were regularly initiated into the mysteries of the order of Page Esquire, Knights, etc, by those who had been regularly initiated into all the mysteries of the order in a regular lodge, working under the control of the Supreme lodge Knights of Pythias of the world. For the purpose of extending its benefits to all races, without distinction of color, we organize Lightfoot Lodge No. 1 of Vicksburg, state of Mississippi. March 26th, 1880."

The Grand lodge of Mississippi was organized April 17th 1880 The Grand lodge of Louisanna was April 21 1880; and that of Texas in 1883, the Supreme lodge in 1880. The Hon. T. W. Springer late of the state of Mississippi was chosen Supreme Chancellor. From March 26th, 1880, dates our rights and authority to practise true Pythianism. Under the the management of Supreme Chancellor Springer the order apparently suffered from a lack of business experience on the part of the Supreme Chancellor rather than from a studied purpose of dishonesty. However from every section where the order had taken root, grave suspicion made its unreasonable charges against Mr. Springer, and soon the order was in a state of great disorder. Foremost among his accusers stood Dr E. A. Williams, recently expelled from the Supreme lodge for conduct unbecoming a Pythian. The results of this controversy lead to the expulsion of Mr. Springer and the election of the Doctor as his successor. His election took place in Richmond, Va., 1887.

But the disease which caused the Supreme lodge to expell Mr. Springer broke out as fresh but in a more violent force in the official life of Dr. Williams. It is said by those capable of judging that the Doctor possessed a more vicious temper and a greater scope of ignorance than Mr. Springer; that in executing the edicts of the Supreme lodge he committed a deeper and wider breech of law. Low, cunning may beseen in all his rulings a thing not visable in any of the rulings of his predecessor. To [sum] it up from a historical standpoint, I will venture to to say as between the two, Sir Springer's sins seem to exist from omission and those of the doctor from commission.

But let it be said to the credit of the doctor that his administration commenced under very favorable auspices. His early efforts give unmistakable promise of great and essential improvements to the order in general, with sagacity and self assureance, he set about the work like a real reformer. Thus at the Supreme session held in Cincinnati, in August, 1889, He prepared and reported to the Supreme lodge what is known as the Endowment Department and also the necessity of incorporating the Supreme lodge under an act passed by congress in 1874 for the benefit of secret orders in this country. Both of these propositions were unanimously adopted.

The object of the Endowment Department was to offer a prize to a Knight for faithfulness; namely that upon the death of a Knight in good standing in his lodge, his widow or legal representatives should be paid the sum of $300 from the treasurary of the Endowment Board. The adoption of the Endowment plan spread the Doctors fame far and wide. All were singing his praise, from every city and hamlet, where our people lived came application for membership but all were doomed to sad disappointment, for in less than one year it was seen that the plans of the endowment were impractical; it not only threw all into disorder but its operation had brought shame and disgrace to all concerned.

Instead of paying the widows of deceased Knights $300, a debt of $20,000 was outstanding against the treasury and not a cent therein to meet this indebtedness. The failure of this board proved the doctor's downfall. He was expelled under a cloud of shame from the Supreme lodge. When one reflects upon the occurrence which over took the order and the sagacious doctor, he cannot help but call to mind the story told of Caesar and Pompey. It is said that Caesar caused the downfall of Pompey and after Pompey's death caused Pompey's statue to be placed in the senate chamber a reminder of Caesar's love for Pompey Alas, Caesar's sins found him out. The Tri-umverate stabed Caesar unto death in the senate chamber. Caesar bleeding from his wounds, and perhaps more hurt from the wrongs which he remembered having done Pompey than from hurts received from the daggers of the tri-umverate, threw his purple toga over his face and fell at the feet of Pompey and expired without a word.

So it can be said of Doctor Williams. Being expelled from the Supreme lodge, he thought, perhaps, more of the wrongs he had inflicted upon T. W. Springer than of his expulsion from the Supreme lodge. He hurriedly called a meeting of his faithful followers at New Orleams in September last (Styling this meeting a Supreme lodge) he caused a chair to be placed in the center of the faithful, draped it in morning, designated it the "Vacant seat of our Departed Brother" T. W. Springer, and in a loud voice called upon the dead man to vindicate him of his charges. I know not whether the dead answered but if he did it was a negative. Let all concerned forget the wrongs committed against our order and pray that they will not be repeated in the future. Let us rest safe in the belief that the Pythian ship intrusted to our care by the good J. H. Rathburne has successfully passed the danger rocks in the current of life.

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LOST RELATIVES.

Notice! I am desirous to find the whereabouts of my cousin, Mrs. M. A. Robinson. The last I heard of her she was keeping a grocery store in Indianapolis. Her husband's name is Edward Robinson. I am all alone in the world, and am anxious to find her. Address Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, Jamestown, P. C. Rhode Island.

I would like to know the whereabouts of my three sisters, Lucretia, Eliza and Polly Sadler. Our mother's name was Pricilla Sadler. She belonged to Fannie Sadler, an old maid. Our father's name was Ranel Spilman; he belonged to Jim Spilman. Our home was Lael, Garrett county, Ky., eight miles from Langston and eleven miles from Richmond, Ky. Any information would be very thankfully received by their sister, Sallie Johnson. Address, 339 E. Jefferson street, Decatur, Ill.; in care of L. Earnest.

I have a son; have not seen him since the war. His name is Thomas Taylor Turner, my home was in Madison Co., Tennessee, but I left him in Columbus Kentucky with a man by the name of John Stevens, who was a Telegraph Operator. He was between the age of 7 and 8. His father's name was Sam Turner and my name was Henrietta Turner. Every pastor will please read this to his congregation, and readers will please inquire. Any one giving information will oblige Henrietta Wallace, 1408 Maple St., Des Moines, Ia.

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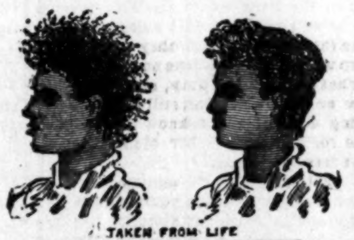

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1894.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S GREAT WORK.

The 13th annual report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute lies before us, and we only regret that want of space forbids us publishing it in full. The average report of this nature as compiled and prepared by the average educator (?) is dry enough, but this one, as prepared by this remarkable man, Booker T. Washington, is surprisingly, almost wonderfully interesting. Just think of it, it seems but as yesterday since this unknown, untried man essayed to make practical his ideas of what constituted the complete and more useful education of the Negro youth. How well he has succeeded, whether his ideas have borne fruit, his efforts were crowned with success, let this brief excerpt declare, and especially mark the significance of the last statement: "There are no loafers to be found at Tuskegee."

"Beginning July 4th, 1881 without a dollar except an annual appropriation of $2,000 from the state for tuition, during the thirteen years there have come into our treasury, $421, 955 42 in cash from all sources. Of this amount, $37.000 has come from the state, $5,162, 50 from the Peabody Fund $15,100 from the John F. Slater Fund, $51, 450.91 from the students toward their expenses. The remainder, $312,742,01 has come in the form of gifts from individuals, organizations, concerts and the county of Macon. During the thirteen years, the students have done labor for the Institution to the value of $187, 612.52,

"Beginning in a small church and shanty, with no property of the institution, including land, buildings, live stock, outfit and apparatus, is now valued at $200,000 and there is no mortgage on any of it. In all the school owns 1810 acres of land. Counting large and small, there are thirty-one buildings used for class work, industrial training and dormitory purposes. There are 256 head of live-stock, consisting of horses, mules, cows, calves, hogs etc.

"The first enrollment consisted of thirty students and one teacher. The enrollment for the present year is 790 students. and 48 instructors,

"Including the present class, 166 have graduated and are doing excellent work as teachers in the class-room and as industrial teachers in other schools, farmers, mechanics. housekeepers etc. Besides at least 400 undergraduates are doing excellent work in the lines just mentioned. The demand for our graduates is usually greater than we can supply. There are no loafers to be found among those who have graduated at Tuskegee."

MUST TAKE AS WELL AS GIVE.

"Editor Hackley, of the Denver Statesman, insists that he has not striven to convince us that he 'is either a knave or a fool.' But he has done it, by bringing into the discussion of public questions, as far as the editor of The Age is concerned, coarse, brutal, personal allusions, which prove nothing and convince nobody. It is our business to assist in the manufacture of healthy public opinion on the race question, and we propose to stick to our business."—The Age.

Seriously, old man, get off your perch; get down where mortals live and have their being, or run the risk of winning the appellation, and deserving it, commencing with the letter "C." If you are really intent on the mission of manufacturing public opinion as affecting race questions, stick to your last, against all comers or what may come. Try and get above looking at yourself long enough to believe that others of your brothers can have opinions sharply in contrast to your own, sharply expressed and quite as sincere, with no desire or intent to reflect upon you, personally. This disposition to avoid discussions of current questions, with a foeman worthy of your steel, upon such whining pleas as the above, is becoming very common and adds very little to your reputation as a polemic. You must learn to take as well as give blows, Thomas.

"SWEETS TO THE SWEET."

"The editor of the Indianapolis FREEMAN says he finds it impossible to take the editor of The Age 'serious.' Next!"—The Age.

"Very true, Tommy, and we repeat we cannot take you 'serious,' but can gulp you down without a single qualm when you are in your usual mood, the reverse of serious. Solve?"—Indianapolis Ereeman.

"The matter with Editor Sweeney is that he cannot be serious with dignity, nor facetious without vulgarity, nor courteous without force, nor grammatical if he were to be hanged for his lapses 'Solve?' What do you mean by 'Solve?'"—The Age.

The matter with Editor Fortune is that much adulation of a certain brand is fast turning him into an editorial grandma. He has been "swelled" so, without regard to truth, good sense and "form," by numerous journalistic pickaninnies whose praise, like the simoons blast, is something to beware of, that he is as finicky as an old maid at a croquet party. Rare paradox, much sugar has soured him. If Editor Sweeney has been guilty of disturbing the fine equipoise of Editor Fortune's sense of journalistic dignity, if his facetiousness has but poorly masked his vulgarity, if he has lacked the brand of courtesy that woos and charms with its gentleness, and to crown it all, has played the ruffian by openly and defiantly murdering the king's English, his crimes are manifold, and he wots not where to look for pardon. But, when our erudite Chesterfieldian friend of Cedar street admits an ignorance of the application of the very common word "solve," as used by us, we doff our editorial hat to a brand of ignorance, new, rare and unlooked for. Thomas, you have your nerve with you, but son, where is your dictionary?

WHERE THE IRON ENTERED.

"Miss Wells wrote in railing accusation of white women, and she presists in repeating the calumny. What she said can not possible be true, unless in the rarest of instances. She weakens her cause with all candid people by allowing herself to make such a mad charge. She would need to produce evidence of the most overwhelming character to convince the American people of even one case of such depravity among white women of which she speaks as though it were common and notorious. It is not common and it is not notorious,"—The Indianapolis News.

Calumny! And is it so, is it calumny or mainly the truth? Do you know, and if not, where do you obtain your right to speak so authoratively? The Negro race to-day is mottled, disfigured and of many and variegated hues, and why think you? Did the helpless, cowed slave impose upon and subject the whites to his lecherous embraces during slavery days, or were the whites the parties? Is it natural to expect water to rise above its source? No?

Then through what source of reasoning do you argue that the sons and daughters, the offspring of a depraved and sensual fatherhood, will in every case be better than their progenitors? Your conclusions are very weak, and do not by any means reflect credit upon your usual insight and broadmindedness.

UNTIL THAT TIME COMES.

"White men may have ideas. They may change parties as exigencies change. But the Negro, like the brook, must go on forever in the same old channel, rippling season after season, the same old song of ancient "duty and gratitude.' And to think that The Freeman adds its voice of encouragement of such a narrow circumscribed position for its race! Oh, Ishabad! Thou, too, Brutus! We are ashamed of our once knight errant of manly independence and broadened sphere, and we wonder, seriously, if he didn't make a multitude of grimaces while prepairing his elegant dish of "crow" for the delectation—if not delusion—of his readers."—The World.

Yes and colored men may and do have ideas also. One idea especially possesses them viz., that as American citizens within the theory and intent of the law as created and interpreted by the Republican party they should be guaranteed and protected in all the civil and commercial rights that other citizens are dowered with and permitted to enjoy. This single idea we are frank to confess, possesses him mainly to the exclusion of every other one, and so long as baricaded Democracy stands in the way of the complete enjoyment of his legally vested rights, if he is compelled like the brook to go on forever in his fealty to the Republican party, so mote it be. We trust, however, this will not always be the case. We will welcome the day when the Negro, at last freed from the effects and apprehensions of Democratic unfairness, past and present, will be enabled to enjoy without a menace to his future security and happiness, the great American right to "swap" parties in the middle of the stream. But until that day comes, let him bide with patience his time regardless of the jeers of his enemies.

FAREWELL McKinley law, farewell McKinley; hail Harrison, farewell Democracy; make way for the coming victors, the legions of the G. O. P.

LIKE YOU.

BY M. G. T. STEMPEL

A SONG.

Just enough like you, dear,
To fill with pain
My lonely soul, and make me fee
Your loss again—
Dear, did you know
I loved you so?

Just enough like your eyes
To make me long
To look into your eyes again
Dear, is it wrong?
I only know
I love you so!

Just enough like your smile
So calm and sweet,
To make you wish, and wish, and wish
That we could meet!
Dear, you should know
I love you so.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August, 1894.

WHY FADES A DREAM.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Daily Republican]

Why fades a dream?
An iridescent ray
Flecked in between the tryst
Of night and day.
Why fades a dream?—
Of consciousness the shade
Wrought out by lack of light and made
Upon life's stream.
Why fades a dream?

That thought may thrive,
So fades the fleshless dream;
Lest man should learn to trust
The things that seem.
So fades a dream,
That living thought may grow
And like a waxing star beam glow
Upon life's stream—
So fades a dream.

—P LAURENCE DUNBAR.

"A TEXAS STEER."

"The Freeman is very much humiliated to have coals of fire heaped on its head by the self constituted censor of race journals and journalism in this country—the editor of the Indianapolis FREEMAN—the gentleman who writes what is conceded by all contemporaries to be the most fearfully bad English imaginable.

* * * * *

"We may be a hyperbolist, but most certainly in this regard, the editor of the Indianapolis FREEMAN leads the van."—Texas Freeman.

Tut, tut, sir; how dare you address us in such a manner! Just you keep on your coat, young man, don't get excited; your seem to be bright, and are certainly making a stagger at publishing a good paper, but in the hope of a splendid hereafter, don't degenerate into a mere grammatical fiend. The sea of Negro journalism is almost beyond sailing because of the floating driftwood and wrecks of journals instrusted to the guidance of this specie of crank. Negro journalism, so-called, lacks effectiveness and standing to-day, and always has, that nine out of every ten of its editorial pens are wielded by "promising young men" fresh from their books, who, outside of being able to parse a sentence—perhaps, are numskulls. It has not been long since we were present at a gathering, mainly made up of "graduates," (?) surrounded by a coterie of pretty voluble young "buds," graduates also, who, in the course of the evening's "conversation," startled their amused listeners by solemnly tabooing excerps read at random from Carlyle, Shakespeare, Emerson, Macauley and Victor Hugo, upon the ground of being ungrammatical, "bad English."

Hyperbolist or not, or whether the editor of the Indianapolis FREEMAN leads you in that direction, remember this, my lad, it is not what you shall burn the midnight oil in an effort to say in "good English," that may make your paper, but what you shall think and write that is true. In conducting the editorial page of your paper, why not use BRAINS.

MISS WELLS OBJECTS.

The appended letter from Miss Wells speaks for itself. We are sure it will be given a careful reading. Her suggestion is a wise and practical one, and we believe the race generally will approve of it.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

I called at your office when in Indianapolis last week and regretted to find you absent. I must perforce reduce to writing something of what I wished to say.

Permit me first to thank you for the strong support of the work which the Freeman has given; as well as for the very eulogistic terms of praise (undeserved though they were) in reference to myself. I have done no more nor less than what seemed my duty, and while one deserves no credit for that, still it is very encouraging and inspiring to know that the bulk of those for whom you labor appreciate services rendered for them.

I feel that it was such sentiments which prompted the suggestion in your columns two weeks ago and to which my attention has only recently been called. The letters in your last issue necessitate that I should encroach on your space in response thereto. I appreciate far more than I can say, the motive prompting the suggestion of a collection for me throughout the country, Sept. 30th; but I hope the gentlemen who originated the idea will not take offense if I enter a veto against the plan, and presume to substitute another. You know of the movement to establish anti-lynching leagues throughout the country for the three fold purpose of carrying on the agitation against lynching, publishing literature and investigating lynchings as they occur. All this takes money and it would be a far better thing if the race throughout the length and breadth of the land would take a collection, Sept. 30th for that purpose to be forwarded to the Central Executive Committee, I would esteem it a far greater compliment to me, if the race would furnish the sinews of war to carry on the work which has been begun, than to take collections for me personally. If this is done, the anti-lynching Committee will have funds with which to pay me a salary for work yet to be done.

I have given my race fully and freely the service of the past six months. I only ask in return that they give of their means to sustain the work in the future. That will be the surest test of appreciation for the past and greatest guarantee of gratitude. I could ask for no higher reward.

Respectfully,
IDA B. WELLS

MONDAY, at 12 p. m. sharp, the McKinley law ceased to exist. With its demise died also McKinley's possibilities for the presidency. "Ben" Harrison, if the factor of death does not interfere, will be our next president.

THE Monthly Review, Boston, Mass., Chas. Alexander, editor and publisher, gives signs of being a "stayer." The August number is especially fine. Readable articles are contributed by Augustus M Hodges ("B. Square,") T Thomas Fortune, Alice Ruth Moore and others.

AFTER all the prayers and machinations of his enemies, Taylor may still be permitted to hold his office. The president may conclude to take the bit in his own mouth, and, defying the "alligators," decide to permit the "cowboy statesman" to remain. Is it very creditable, speaking seriously, that the main and original accusers of this Negro Recorder were supplied by the race.

THOSE who may be curious to know why Mr. Cleveland permitted the tariff bill to become a law without his signature, can perhaps figure out his reasons by studying the following extract from his letter to Representative Catchings:

"There are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws of any kind. Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through Congress which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils."

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

A Speech Criticised. "Touched" For Three Hundred.

Hot Springs, Ark., Special.

In delivering the welcome address to the Masonic Grand Lodge, Dr Torrence surpassed himself, for he was not only pointed and pithy, but brief as well. As much cannot be said for the response by Rev. N. J. Hollis. It was too long, poorly read and not suited to the occasion. The singing of the combination choir was a rare treat, as were also the addresses of the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Lucy Johnson both surprised and delighted all her old time friends, especially those who knew her in girlhood's days. The little girls who impersonated the five degrees of the O E. S. did themselves great credit, and the order deserves honor. The banquet was superb both in management and in substance. But as much was known of that beforehand, because Mrs Cora Johnson's name is a guarantee of success in any undertaking, and she was the chef in this affair. Mrs. Lizzie Glover opened our eyes, for we did not know she was a soloist, but she proved herself to be one of much merit. The delegates seemed to enjoy their visit hugely. They (at least a good many) took in the town and all expressed themselves delighted. Their visit was pleasant and profitable they say, and everything conspired to make them glad they came. M. A. Clark was reelected Grand Master. This makes about the tenth or eleventh term for him. His zeal for Masonry is a guarantee that no backward steps will be taken. J. C. Corbin remains Grand Secretary, a position he has filled for about twenty years. James Jones, of Pine Bluff, was made Grand Treasurer. Their Benefit Association was said to be in good condition and constantly enlarging its sphere of usefulness.

Well, I suppose we are through with lodge anniversaries, Grand Lodge meetings, etc, for this year and may turn our attention to politics. Our good friend, Josiah Clark, has a "bee in his bonnet." He desires to be "Squire" Clark. We guess our Democratic brethren will see that he does not materialize. However, we hope they will sleep on their privileges and give Brother Josiah a chance for his "alley." He is both qualified and deserving. Robberies have been the order of the day (or perhaps we should say of the night) during the past week. One of the crap dens was robbed a few nights ago by three local toughs. We suppose this is a case where a robber was robbed, for we do not know what a gambling den can be if not a "robber's roost." However, the game—a crime before the law—goes on, while the three individuals who took—simply another form of breaking the law—languish behind the bars. One of our white saloon keepers was out riding the other evening with his "best girl" when he was held up by some highway robber and tapped to the tune of $300 or more. The delegates to the Baptist State Convention left Tuesday, Aug. 22nd. Rev. Connor has closed his revival meeting. Dr. Whitman has preached five or six farewell sermons, but after each one something serves to cause him to still remain and preach to large and enthusiastic crowds.

ROBERT M. MITCHELL.

Supreme Chancellor Knights of Pythias—A Sketch of his Life.

Supreme Chancellor, R. M. Mitchell, was born in Florence, Ala. His education was obtained in the common schools of Columbus, Ohio, whither he landed as a refugee in 1864 After attending the schools of Columbus for nine years in 1873, he landed in Chicago a total stranger, but the energy which seemed to have been his heritage did not desert him. He began like all other young colored men had to begin, by such humble service as presented itself, but not like too many of them quite content to continue in such service. His room he converted into his university and instead of seeking the companionship of the frivolous he burned the "midnight oil."

His strong personality and high integrity soon won for him confidence and for twenty years he has stood the unchallenged leader of the young colored men of that city. During this time he has held positions of honor and trust and has always acquitted himself with honor to the race and credit to himself. Among the positions he has held are record writer in the recorders office; deputy collector of south town; deputy clerk of the criminal court; clerk of the Harrison Street Station and Deputy Collector of the internal revenue.

He joined the Knights of Pythias and is a charter member of Chicago Lodge No. 5. He became its second C. C. and was re-elected to the same position for three successive terms; then in turn was elected Grand Chancellor of the state. Here again his high integrity revolted at the disorded condition of affairs caused by the unbusiness like management of the Supreme Lodge and which was millitating against the order. At the meeting of the Surpreme Lodge which was called for August 1893 at Cincinnati, Mr. Mitchell attended as a delegate from the jurisdiction of Illinois and led the revolt against the methods of Supreme Chancellor E. A. Williams, which resulted in his, Mr. Mitchell,s election to that office.

His following in the North and West is large and is being added to daily.

Mr. Mitchell's friends say that the order may rest in perfect confidence that so long as he remains in the position of Supreme Chancellor the affairs of the order will be administered in a business like way, with the strictest honesty and the greatest economy.

In addition to the well known "F. C. B." the banner under which he moves has inscribed upon it "An honest administration. State Endowment, and the payment of every dishonored death claim. Every dollar collected by the Supreme Chancellor for the conferring of degrees is the property of the Supreme Lodge and shall go at once into its treasury."

EXCURSION TO MACKINAC ISLAND $5

And Return Via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Railroad.

On Monday September 3rd, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, in connection with the D. & C. Steam Navigation Company, will run a special low rate excursion to Mackinac Island and return at rate of $5 00 for the round trip, tickets will be good returning twelve days from date of sale. Special trains will leave Indianapolis 6:15 p. m. Sept. 3rd, arriving at Toledo where the steamer 'City of Mackinac" will commence the beautiful trip of almost 1,000 miles, arriving at Detroit about 8 p.m., where the steamer will stop over night in order that excursionist may enjoy the magnificent scenery by daylight, leaving Detroit at 9 a. m., begins a never-ending panorama of wonderous scenery, through the Detroit River, crossing Lake St., Clair, passing the famous fishing resort of of St. Clair Flats, through the ship canal, and stopping at Port Huron. After leaving Port Huron, stops will be made at Sand Beach, Au Sable, Alpena and Cheyboygan, arriving at Mackinac Island about 1 p. m. Thursday, September 6th. Special arrangements have been made with the hotels at Mackinac Island, providing rates for those presenting excursion tickets. Numerous side trips have been arranged for, from Mackinac, among which are "the Soo" and the Snow Islands, the later the fishermen's paradise. Tickets will be good returning on all regular boats and trains up to, and including September 13th.

For excursion tickets, pamphlets description of trip, and all other information, call on I. D. Baldwin D. P. A. No. 2, W. Washington, St. Indianapolis, Ind, or address D.G. EWARDS,
G. P. A., C. H & D. R. R.,
Cincinnati, O.

PROF. O. L. COLEMAN

A Young Hero For His Race and For God.

Gibbsland, La., Special.

After taking North La. for Christ, he is carrying his conquest into the North. There was a conference containing the press and principals of the colleges of the various denominations on the South, held at Chautauqua, New York, commencing Monday August 7th, and continuing all week. Prof. O. L. Coleman was called on to lecture, so able was his speech and so wonderful was the reports of his work, that the amens came from all parts of the house. He did not represent his school only, but he represented the entire race. After his speech, he was held in his tracks about an hour, receiving introductions and congratulations. His speech made such an impression, that by a unanimous vote, he was programmed to speak the next day He was the only one that was voted to speak twice during the meeting. He was the only colored person in the conference. He is making a strong fight for his people, making a wonderful impression and making many friends in the North.

IN THE CITY

Of the Saints — Our Special Correspondent Writes Interestingly.

Salt Lake City. Utah., Special.

Mr. Editor you will doubtless be surprised to receive a communication from your Leadville scribe, under the above heading, but I took advantage of the excursion on the 19th, and here I am the guest of Mrs. M J. Brights at Mrs. Wm Taylors. As I just arrived yesterday and haven't been out to see the city, I am not prepared to say anything in that line, but will speak of the journey coming. I left Leadville on the 19th at 7 o'clock in the evening via the D. G. Western, and as the gathering darkness assisted by heavy clouds soon shut out from view the country through which we journeyed, we only had a bird's eye view by the moonlight of Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction. At the early dawn of the following day I was astir with the lark that I might see everything of interest but the country was one sandy desert for some miles this side of Grand Junction. With here and there a struggling farmer until we reached the mountains of Utah, which are covered with sage brush and other jungles that is of no beauty to any one; but when we struck the great Salt Lake valley we saw one of the most beautiful farming countries our eyes ever beheld and the finest fruit and crops. The fruit trees are breaking down under their burden of the finest apples and peaches ever tasted but one thing that was noticeable was the absence of our people all along the journey. I did not see one from Leadsville to Salt Lake although I know there are several in Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction, Those places we passed through in the night but I looked in vain for a black face as we came through the valley where we saw hundreds of farmers. Vegetables are very cheap here. A water melon that would cost 60 or 75 cents in Leadsville can be purchased for 10 cents here.

I see there are a number of Chinamen in this city, a nationality that we dont have in our town, but here they seem to be engaged in every avenue of life. Two have called to day to sell vegetables. One informed me that he had a fine farm a few miles from the city. The weather is very hot here and especially for one that has spent so many summers among the snow caped mountains of colorado as your correspondent has. When I have seen more of this beautiful city I shall write you all the particulars, for a great race paper like The Freeman should be informed of everything of importance. I expect to visit the Mormon Tabernacle of the Great Salt Lake, the Hot Springs and everything of interest in the valley, about all of which we will inform you later. The rain of yesterday has cooled the atmosphere considerable so it isn't as hot this morning as it was yesterday morning when I commenced this letter. There are several of our people here whom we used to know in Leadsville. There is one colored policeman and one other city officer, colored. The A. M. E. church, the only church in our city representing our people, is presided over by Rev. A. A. Masefield, formerly of Missouri. There are two restaurants here, owned and controlled by colored men, and three lodging houses conducted by colored ladies. In our next from this city we will give a full account of our preambulations and of the doings of our people generally for I must return to the City of the Clouds as soon as our business here is transacted. I hope to introduce The Freeman in this city as I haven't met anyone here that takes it.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS $5

And Return Tuesday, August 28, Via The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., And Erie Line.

On Tuesday, August 28th. the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. and Erie Line will run a personally conducted excursion to Lake Chautauqua, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Thousand Islands. The rate from Indianapolis will be as follows: Lake Chautauqua and return, $4.00, tickets good 6 days including date of sale; to Niagara Falls and return, $5.00, tickets good 6 days including date of sale; Toronto and return, $6.00, tickets good 6 days including date of sale; tickets to Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay), $10 00, tickets good 11 days including date of sale.

This will be absolutely the last opportunity to visit Niagara Falls, Lake Chautauqua, Toronto and Thousand Islands at the above rates this season.

Tickets and full information call on your local ticket agent or address D. G. Edwards, General Passenger Agent C. H. & D. R. R., Carew Building, Cincinnati.

Bad Schools, Worse Schools,

Continued from First Page.

and the provisions of the law are two things Section 5 of the Missouri school law says there is hereby created a state training school to train and license county institute conductors and instructors, etc. The provision is for white teachers and not for colored. Section 7992, the board of directors shall keep the house in good condition, shall provide the necessary globes maps and other apparatus far the school. The provision is for white schools not colored. In the instruction in accordance with Section 8079, of the R. S. of 1889, it is stated that it requires the very best teachers to lay a foundation for a higher education and that money paid to cheap teachers is worse than wasted and the reason given is this, that the cheap teacher inculcates habits in their pupils by inadvertence, that years of good training fail to eradicate. This provision is for white people not colored, this is proved by the large number of colored cheap teachers employed throughout the state of Missouri.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Happy Hearts.

West Point, Miss., Special.

Prof. D. W. Dunn, of Macon. Miss., and Miss Mollie R. Meukler, of Millersburg, Ky., were united in matrimony Aug. 16th, at 8 o'clock, Rev. W. H. Whitlock officiating. After spending a day in West Point, the happy couple started for their home in Macon, Miss. West Point is looming up in general industry and our people are doing well.

Resolutions.

Monticello, Fla., Special.

At the Friday night Literary society, made up of the teachers composing the (colored) Peabody Normal Institute, comprising teachers from the counties of Leon, Gadsen. Madison and Jefferson, convened from July 9th to September 1st, the following was unanimously adopted as introduced by Mrs. Mattie G. Taylor, the estimable wife of Rev. Dr. Cæsar A. A. Taylor:

WHEREAS, It is a pleasant fact that the heroic and courageous Miss Ida B. Wells has, by her labors in England denouncing lynch law as carried on in the United States. done our race and all humanity a great and lasting service, therefore. be it

Resolved, That this society heartily indorse her action, and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded her and a copy be sent to each paper in this state, to the Indianapolis (Ind.) Freeman and to the New York Age.

REV. S. S. HERNDON, Pres.
H. M. MICKINS, Sect'y.

Black Republicans Rebel.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Special.

Several residents of Shelbyville went to Belbuckle on the 26th, ult., to attend the Baptist Association. Among them were T. K. Braim, Miss E. J. Little, Mr. Frail and family, Mr. Woolley and family, Wade Griffin, Miss Emma Gaunerway and many others. Tom Davis spent a part of the 26th, ult., with your representative. His wife, the great midwife and sick nurse, has been absent for over five weeks at her trade. Mrs. Sarah Blakemore says since her machine has been out of repair she has more work than she could do. She says she is ready now. Miss E. B. Simms was in the city on the 25th. The base ball club of Murfreesboro, Tenn, came over on the 22d, ult, to play a game with Gosling's "Blacks." Come again gentlemen. Messrs. Genie Evans, Willie Cizer, Allie Condrew and John Commel went to Murfreesboro on the 26th on their wheels Miss Mattie Brown was in our city on the 23d, ult.; she is now on the sick list. Prof. R. G. Daniel was in town on the 25th. His father, W. M. Daniels, has been in the country for a few days. Wesley Clabron's wife is on the sick list. Mr. McGaw, of Fayetteville, Tenn., a blacksmith of that place, came over on his wheel on the 21st, ult., in the interest of an amateur concert to be had at that place some time soon. Rev. Sebastian's daughter is no better. He and Rev. Hill came in from a trip on the 21st, inst. Henry Burkeen came home last week. G. W. Doxey was in the country a part of last week making cream. Mrs. Sallie Cowan is on the sick list. Mrs. Nanie Lizard is hard to surpass washing and ironing. Mrs. Ella Nusom went to the country on the 23d to see her son. Ham's children stood up and contested like men with their brother Republicans in convention for their rights, a few days ago, and got them. We can score one for them and a big one at that. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." Get The Freeman at W. H. Gosling's store. It is good and will tell you the truth at all times. Try it.

MANY PERSONAL NOTICES.

Borrowed his Cart and Eloped with His Daughter.

Ennis Tex., Special.

T. K. Kissie was in Dallas Sunday. Mr. Jackson, of Waco, was in town Saturday. B. Armstrong, of Waxahachie, stopped over here a few hours Sunday. He was enroute to Little Rock, Ark., to attend the General meeting of the U. B. F.'s, which convened the 21st, ult. Rev. J. Lister is carrying on a protracted meeting at Rice. Sam Adkinson returned to Houston a few days ago. Jas. Swain was visiting in Rice, Sunday. Wm. McGuire went to Corsicana Saturday and returned with his wife Sunday. Mrs. Maggie Borders, of Waxahachie, passed through here Sunday evening enroute to Little Rock, Ark., to represent the S. of M. T. Mrs. Wash. Holbert won the prize Saturday evening for the most popular married lady in town Rev. M. J. Brooks and Miss C. Wilson left Tuesday morning for Cotton Gin to attend the A. M. E. Sunday School convention. G Dawson, of Gerrell, was here on the 22d, ult., in the interest of the excursion that will be run from this place to Greenville on Sept. 14th, over the G. M. railroad.

Miss Birdie Biggins left recently to attend the Association. Miss Birdie Debers returned from Powel last week and reported that she had a good time, and enjoyed her trip very well. Messrs. Walter Dennis, Louis and O. Gerraker and Hut C, of Rice, Tex, were in the city this week attending the Trustee's supper, given at the A. M. E. church. Dave Patterson was in the city last week. P. W. White has moved in one of his new houses before completion, on account of his health, and will tear down the old building very soon. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crenshaw had a new comer visit their family last week—a fine girl weighing about 10½ pounds. Mr. and Mrs. C. Wattis will locate in our city very very soon. On last Sunday Tom. Norsingel, borrowed George Hawkin's cart to go over to Milford, Tex. Mr. Hawkins loaned it to him, and Tom. started as if gone on his trip. Mr. Hawkins thought he was gone and left home himself on some business. No sooner had he gone until the young lad stepped in and eloped with his daughter, and as yet, they have not been heard of. Rev. M. J. Brook returned from Waxahachie last week, where he spent a long visit with his wife. He reports that everything was looking well and that business was picking up a little. Miss K. V. Devens had a nice crowd visiting her last Sunday evening. Mrs. S. P. Crenshaw gave Miss A. J. Crenshaw a call last week. Mrs. B. H. O'Neal is on the sick list. Mrs. Laura Sykes has returned from Dallas, Tex, where she has been visiting. Miss Beckie Chile died last week. Miss Ida Deveres, who was shot though the ankle some time ago, can walk around without her crutch, and is improving very fast. Mr. and Mrs. John Swain has a new comer in their family, a fine girl weighing 10 pounds. Rebert Devers, of Powel, Tex, was in the city last week. Mrs. R. Russel has a sick baby. Ella Gray is on the sick list. Sam Ewing completed his new house last week. Cotton picking has begun and business is beginning to look up a little. We are having fine weather here for cotton picking. Several bails were brought in the city last week, but so far no sales have been made.

Death of an Old Member.

Selma, Ala., Special.

Mrs. Lizzie Watkins, one of the oldest members in the Zion church, died in Selma, Ala., on Aug. 22nd. She leaves four children. Hon. P. Halien, of Washington, D. C., passed through our city on his way home in Camden, Ala. A grand entertainment was given at the I. B. of C. hall on the 22nd for the benefit of the Order. Frank Colvin is expected home from Mobile. Geo. Evans is on the sick list.

Rev. C. P. Jones has arrived in the city from Marion and will fill his position at the Tabernacle Baptist church. Miss Lizzie Lapsley made us a pleasant visit this week and reports her school flourishing. She is doing great good in that section of the country in the way of teaching the Negro race. Walter Madley is a happy father; its a boy. Gus Tipton was killed recently in a railroad accident near Nashville, Tenn. Selma has 5 schools, 1 College, and 6 churches, the following denominations being represented: Presbyterian, Baptist, A. M. E, A. M. E. Zion, Congregational and C. M. E.

There are eight grocery stores here owned by colored men, also ten barber shops, six blacksmith shops, one drug store, six hacks, and six public halls owned by colored men; we have one doctor and an undertaker located here. The population of Selma is 14,000 or 15,000, two-thirds of whom are colored. Such persons as W. E. Cobbs, A. D. Evans, Rev. S. F. Kingston, Henry Mitchell, Esq., D. E. Irby, Esq., A. D. Badly, Miss Sophia Kingston, Mrs. A. E. Dillard and Mrs. C. J. Hardy are among the prominent citizens. There will be a grand entertainment given Thursday, Sept. 6th. Committee: Miss L. B. Morton and L. W. D. Hopson.

Prettily Entertained.

Chattanorga, Tenn., Special.

Our young ladies entertained Miss M. L. Clay, of Huntsville, Ala., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Alexander, Friday evening. She left Thursday for her home in Huntsville. Miss Dollie Thompson left this week for Nashville, after quite a pleasant stay in our city. Mrs. Napolean Mars returned Wednesday from quite a lengthy trip in Knoxville. Miss Claudine Pugh has returned from her home in Darlington, S. C., and is ready to begin her school work next week. Miss C. H. Coleman is in Chicago. Mrs. Ella Fralix left Wednesday to join her husband, Jas. Fralix, who is in Chicago. She took her little sister Viola with her. Misses Daisy Lowdnes and G. A. Sewell returned Sunday morning from a business trip to Cleveland. Messrs. D. W. Crawford, H. Turner, J. L. Holland and Jordan Williams returned Saturday from Knoxville, where they had been sent as delegates to the District Grand Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F. Mrs. H. D. Alexander has purchased a very fine safety. Miss Lucy Parker will teach in Kentucky this year. Prof. W. S. Thompson and S. H. Sumner, of Nashville, were in the city this week on business. Mrs. Chas. Cox spent several days in Athens last week.

FRIENDSHIP.

BY CHAS. ALEXANDER.

(Editor and Publisher of The Monthly Review.)

Friendship, essence of love divine,
I know thy winning power;
I know the happiness you bring
With each day and each hour.

With thy strong chains I hope to bind
Each tender heart and soul;
So that my life will be a joy,
Vivacious, true and whole.

I'll try to cherish every heart
Touched by thy magic wand,
And hope to live a fruitful life
In this, my native land.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND BAPTISTS.

Report of the State Convention—Missionary Report Most Encouraging.

Helena, Ark., Special.

The 27th annual session of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention held its session in this city last week; the largest assembly of Afro-Americans ever held in the State. The Convention was held in the Second Baptist church, the largest colored church in the city; its seating capacity is 1,500. For three days trains and steamers were bringing messengers from all parts of the state. About 200 delegates were present and 65,000 Baptists represented. There was a large gathering at the church all the forenoon of the first day to assign delegates to their new homes. Rev. J. A. Jetter made a formal opening with reading the Scripture. Rev. E. C. Morris, D. D., then appointed a committee on Enrollment, also one on Finance. After an intermission, Rev. C. P. Hughes concluded with a few songs, assisted by Revs. Geo. Washington and David Gaines, of Little Rock. When the bustle and worry of getting the delegates to their places was over, the President got the convention down to business by the reading of the programme. While pending for a motion, Rev. Gaines made a lengthy debate by moving to "strike out that portion of the programme providing for the appointment of a committee on permanent organization." Next in order was the reports of officers. The president arose and read the 12th annual report, which was commended and endorsed by Rev. A. M. Middlebrook, of Pine Bluff. Secretary Rev. J. C. Battle, and Rev. Geo. Robinson, treasurer, made concise reports. On motion, it was agreed that 1,000 copies of the President's report be printed and distributed among the churches. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the welcome address was dispensed with, the lady not being present.

The Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. J. D. Humphrey, "To be ready to every good work." Rev. J. H. Hoke read his report of Missionary work, which was most encouraging. The amount of money collected was $500.00 or more. This report also was ordered to be printed. Dr. E. C. Morris, Revs. J. H. Hoke and P. A. Knowles were then nominated for the Presidency. After several speeches and points of order, Rev. Hoke withdrew his name, and then after some of the hot beaded brethren got through snorting and charging, the two remaining candidates were voted for. Dr. Morris received 170 votes; Rev. Knowles, 4. The election of Dr. Morris was then made unanimous. When the storm had ceased and a calm came over the confused brains, and each was positive that the Doctor was again president, they proceeded to elect J. P. Robinson, vice-president; J. C. Battle, recording secretary; J. M. Harris, corresponding secretary; Geo. Robinson, treasurer.

Rev. Underwood conducted the Devotional exercises on the night (Friday) of the rally. The orator of the evening was Rev. A. M. Middlebrooks. His subject was "En hak kore," which was handled without gloves and kept the audience in awe for an hour. The exercises were concluded with the grand rally. Dr. Morris, gold watch; J. C. Battle, gold watch and gold spectacles; others from $5 00 to $25 00. J. C. Bennett and D. L. Lindsey were given the gold watches to sell, and the money given to the A. B. College. Prof. J. H. Blunt put in his gold watch. The amount of money in the rally was $228 20.

Prof. G. H. W. Stewart, of Fort Smith, was among the delegates. Dr. L. M. Luke, financial agent of the Foreign Mission Convention, made an able speech on education and to preachers. The Convention week was a wet and nasty one. An experienced lady teacher will take charge of the Primary department of the Helena Normal College on the first Monday in November, under the professorship of C. W. Driskel, B. S. Prof. J. C. Corbin, of Pine Bluff, was among the delegates of the Convention. Rev. G. W. Swan, of the A. M. E. church, and Rev. B. H. Johnson, of the M. E. church, worked faithfully to secure accommodation for the delegates of the Baptist Convention. Two banquets were given in honor of the delegates; one at Centennial church by the young men and women's social club of that church, the other by the members of the Second Baptist church and Sunday school. S. W. D. Thompson, of Little Rock, was with us looking well. Mrs. E. M. Hoke and daughter enjoyed their trip to this city. Prof. Jas. A. Booker was presented an Oxford Bible at the Convention, to tak the place of the one lost in the burning of A. B College.

Misses Mattie Elms and Clara Keith, of the "City of Roses," enjoyed their stay with us. We met Mrs. Docia Gaines among the delegates. The entertainment at the residence of Jno. J. Jones was given by the young ladies to bid adieu to J. O Taylor, who took leave for Haynes. The wife murderer, Phillip Pettis, did hang, after the fixing of several dates. Quite a crowd was present. The Young People's Christian Union recently organized at Marvell has the following officers: Miss Anna C. Watson, of Helena, president; T. Powell, vice-president; N. A. Powell, secretary; Miss Minnie Blair, assistant secretary; Wm. Smith, treasurer; Miss M. T. Jackson, organist; H. Ester, chaplain. The following officers were elected by Damon Division No. 3, U. R. K. of P., for the ensuing term: Sir Knight Captain, Wm. C. Cox; Sir Knight Lieutenant, H. W. Holloway; Sir Knight Herald, Daniel Mills; Sir Knight Guard, R. P. Graves; Sir Knight Sentinel, Wm. Douglass; Sir Knight Recorder, W S. Beard; Sir Knigt Treasurer, H H. Coston; Sir Knight Standard Bearer, George Washington. The division is in good shape and well drilled, having recently captured the first prize at Hot Springs for the best drilled division. Mrs. J. H. Washington and Miss Glenna Chapples rusticated in Lexa last week.

NIAGARA SPRAYS.

A Grand Reception—A Scene of Beauty and Joy.]

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Special.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Johnson gave the grandest reception ever given at the Falls. The occasion was in honor of Miss Bessie Young, of Brooklyn, and Miss May Brown, of Toronto, Ont. The evening was spent quite pleasantly in games and dancing until 2 o'clock, when an elaborate banquet was served, followed by some eloquent toasts, which were responded to as follows: "Niagara," Edward Casey, of Buffalo; "Our Guests," W. B. Keyes, Troy, N. Y.; "The Ladies," W. F. Stewart, Elmira, N. Y.; "The Host and Hostess," John Tie, of this city. A. C. Kelly, of The Freeman, acted as toastmaster and responded briefly to each toast. The spacious parlors of the host presented that of great illumination, fragrant with beautiful cut flowers and potted plants, and made bright by the presence of so many beautiful ladies.

Prominent among those present were Miss Bessie Young, Brooklyn; Miss May Brown, Toronto, Ont.; Misses Alice and Fanny Leonard, Miss Fanny Wells and Harvey Leonard, Lockport; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Keyes, Troy, N. Y.; Wm. Smith and Henry King, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. John Ransom, Niagara Falls, Canada; Miss Hamlin, Troy; Misses Alena and May Johnson, Mrs. Jane Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, and Messrs. W. F. Stewart, Edward Johnson, Edward Cassey, Richard Scurry, John Lee, Arthur Johnson and A. C Kelly. Saturday evening the guests, Miss Brown and Miss Young, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Keyes at their residence, 233 First avenue, and a very pleasant evening was spent, They were entertained Sunday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ransom. The ladies left the city Monday, and will long remember their trip to beautiful Niagara.

James R. Brown, of Toronto, was in the city last week and remained a few days in company with his sister, Miss May. Miss Florence Storey and S. L. Smith, of Buffalo, dined at the Cataract, Sunday last. Mrs. John Henry Jackson, of Syracuse, was registered at the Patterson Cottage, also Mrs. Green, of Buffalo. Mrs. John Dover, of Buffalo, spent last Friday at the Falls. Miss Eva Smith has been confined to her room for several days, but is improving. As this life is one of changes, sorrow comes to us all in many ways. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Fayette sympathize with them in losing their only son, Charles, who departed this life Tuesday morning, after a week of severe pain. The baby was four months old and the picture of health. The funeral took place at the house Wednesday at 3:30 p. m.

Emancipation Celebration.

Beechwood, Ill., Special.

The National Supreme Universal Brotherhood, celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation August 24th. At 3:00 p m. the order was assembled in the Britton Brothers Hall. Sir Davis gave a historical sketch of consecration, Prayer was offered by Sir B. F. Moss, after which Song by the entire order; led by Sir J. D. Alston, which was highly greeted by the concorse that stood by. The line of march headed by the band, took leave for the picnic grounds where Rev. C. H. Davis addressed the audience on the Emancipation, followed by Sir J D. Alston. The band chanted music. After some time Rev. A. Berton, of Cario, Ill., was asked and spoke. In attendence there were about (excepting the lodge) 400. Owing to the enclemency of the weather, the gathering were small. Health in the community is generally good. The teachers' Institute will begin on the 3rd, and will continue until the 7th. Able instructers are employed to conduct the exercises.

OUR CORRESPONDENT WRITES

Charmingly of her Western Trip-Wealthy Afro-Americans.

Columbus, Ga., Special.

Miss Cordelia Lovett, of Griffin, Ga., and Miss Mary L Savage, of Macon, Ga., are visiting Rev. and Mrs. B. T. Harvey, on Lower Second avenue. Miss Susie White, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. P. McRae. Since the above named young ladies have been in our midst many socials have been given in their honor. Miss Ada C. Jimson has returned from a pleasant visit in the West. Miss D. F. Terry, one of our most noted musicians, has gone to Little Rock, Ark., to visit her old friend, Mrs. Geo. E. Jones, nee Miss Lizzie Manley. Miss A. C. Jimson goes to her school in the country Monday. Miss E. L. Jones has returned to the city.

The Baptist Association is in session at Shiloh, Ga. Your correspondent has been visiting in Arkansas and speaks in glowing terms of the state for colored people, and especially of Little Rock. They have churches of different denominations, all seem to be in a flourishing condition. We noticed especially the First Baptist. They have a very fine edifice and improvements still going on. They have one of the finest systems of Sabbath school we have seen anywhere. The superintendent, L. W. Porter, is the right man in the right place. Rev. J. P Robinson, the pastor, is certainly a race worker. They have 22 teachers, 4 ushers and 10 officers, and they certainly know how to make it pleasant for strangers Mrs. White also is very conspicuous in making you feel that you are welcome, and in fact the whole Sunday school, which is composed of the nicest young ladies and gentlemen we have ever met, certainly know how to make you feel that you have come in contact with christians.

Among the wealthy Afro-Americans we noticed Rev. Geo. E. Jones, estimated at $250,000; Hon. G. W. Thompson, $100,000; Calvin Sanders, $50,000; J. E. Bush, $50,000; S. P. Hurtt, $30,000; Judge M. W. Gibbs, $150,000; Wm. Laporte, $100,000, and a great many others we failed to see on account of time. The Afro-Americans of Arkansas certainly have an eye to business.

Among the farmers that live at Gallaway we met the Robinson brothers, who are getting along fine, raising enough meat in one year to last them three, also Gilbert Derrick, who owns a fine plantation. His wealth we would estimate up in the thousands, and we were reliably informed that he does not owe a dollar. Next we met the Hill family, with a lovely country home.

Miss Lizzie Hill, Chief Preceptress of the Daughters of the Tabernacle, gave an excellent "dining" in honor of Miss A. C. Jimson, of Columbus, Ga. We will not soon forget the grand affair. Bishop Gaines will preach at St. James A. M. E. church to-morrow. Rev. E. J. Fisher, a noted Baptist divine, will fill the pulpit of Sixth Ave. Baptist church, while Rev. J. S. Kelsey, the pastor, will take charge of his in Atlanta, Ga.

Charming Lawn Party.

Cartersville, Ga., Special.

The republicans held a mass meeting on August 20th. Hon. E S. Bomar was appointed chairman. The Eureka club gave a lawn party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor's, Wednesday evening, Aug. the 22nd, North Irwin street Music furnished by the Golden Crown orchestra, string band. The party was honored with the presence of J. Dodson, and Miss Josie Roland. of Stilesborough, Ga., also Miss Addie K Brown, this city. Sept. 3d she begins teaching in the city public schools. Prof. F. G Snelson and wife returned to the city last week.

Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Clarksville, Tenn., Special,

Gen. G. Q. Boyd, was arrested in Nashville on the charge of forgery. Boyd was put under $500 bond for his appearence before the federal court. The cops arrested twenty one individuals out of Smith's alley fo interrupting a coal flat. Misses Litty O. Wiley, Eva Peyton, Ida Hill, Maggie Steel, Lena Dix, Janie Vance all attended a "Merry go as you please" at Round Pond. Miss Lizzie B. Hudson has returned home. Miss Annie Freemen has returned home. John Hudson and Miss Carrie M. Ballard have left to see about their schools. Mrs. E W. Burnes is ill.

Mrs. Georgia Price, who has been on the sick list, is recovering. Miss Addie Peyton is critically ill. Paul Wisdom, who disappeared Saturday night, has gone to parts unknown. Jennie Cobb and Jno. Bailey, the two noted steamboatsmen who won such fame in California have returned home. Wm. Buck, known as the oldest barber in the city, will leave for Chicago, where he will be a rival of his nephew, under the care of Dr. Hall. Joe Davis was arrested for larcency; also Rasmouth Jackson was placed under $500 bond. Jim Siman and Will Bell had a lively riot on Franklin street in which Siman dealt his antagonist several staggering blows.

Bell is supposed to have had a few words with Simaon's paramona, Bell was about to get the best of his apponent, when he broke and run, and at the corner of Second Street the officer let go his club striking Simmons in the back of the head, they were fined two dollars each. Dixie Morris was fined four dollars for disturbing the peace. The criminal court disposed of the following suits: Will Turpin, one month in jail; Robert Tensley, for the same offense six months; Joe Davis for the same charge three months; Joe Johnson the same charge twelve months; Wesley Cox the same charge six months; Elmo Seats for the same charge six months; Joe Dudly and Sissie Ramey for lewdness, Dudly three months and the dusky damsel acquited. John Emmons for carrying concealed weapons $50 00 an costs. B. R. Mobley's case was continued after being placed under $2 50 bond. Robert Wardell "Alias Downing" will leave for St. Louis. Call and get a couple of Freemans from W. L. Johnson the only great colored paper in existence.

Rail-road Transportation Refused.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Special.

Rev. J. W. Hunter left for Brackettville to spend a few days with friends. The Eagle Pass ladies are organizing a household of Ruth. The people on the bank of the Rio Grand, seems to injoy our good rain that fell Thursday evening. Rio Grande Lodge No. 3537, G. U. O. of O F. meet regular every Thursday evening 7:30 p. m. all visiting brothers are invited. Miss M. E. Griffen, of Uvalde, is thinking of making Eagle Pass her home. Mr. Henry Williams will leave on the first of September for Uvalde, on business and to visit friends. Rev. Lynch will give a supper on Saturday evening for the A. M E church. Elder A. G. Scott will be with us Sunday, and will spend a few days.

The colored republicans held a meeting last Saturday night for the purpose of electing delegates to the different conventions. Mr. L. Whitehead to San Antonio, and Rev. B. Berry to Dallas, Tex, which will be held between the 28th of August and the 1st of September. Teacher Dodson will close his school on the 25th, and will spend a month in the city of Mexico and will return to his home in Austin, Texas. Miss Mary S. Williams, of San Antonio, who has been spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Bradbery, will leave for her home on the 28th. Captain R. G. Ellis received orders that there will be no colored encampment, because the railroad company will not give them transportation for the companies. Mrs. Weaver will leave for her home in Houston, on the 28th. Miss Ollie Jackson, of Eagle Pass, will be her company for two months then she will return to Seguin Texas, to school,

Two Excursions.

Clarendon, Ala., Special.

Two excursions of colored people went from here last Sunday over the A. M. Rail Road, to attend the State convention at Helena. Miss N. C. Smith who has been troubled with a sprained foot has recovered. B Burrel has been on the sick list, but is up again. Rev. Wildman is carrying on revival at Liberty church. Miss Keith, of Holly Grove, spent Sunday in the city. Mrs. Lillard has been successful in getting up a music class. Prof. Jinkins was in the city Saturday. Clarendon's base ball team are ready for anything in Eastern Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have been on the sick list but are improving. No preaching at the Baptist church last Sunday, as Rev. Williams was attending the convention. Miss Teano Brown has returned from her visit at Marvel. Albert Horn and Miss Lizzie Adams, of Holly Grove, eloped Saturday night of the 18th inst, they both being of good families, was quite a shock to the people of that place. Mr. Lillard at this writing was unable to be at his post. Rained here every day last week.

Our Agent Ill.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Special.

Mrs. Mead, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moten, No. 70 Murray Street. The G. K. L. Club met this week to transact business. The Odd Fellows gave a very enjoyable social Friday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickersons, The many friends of Arthur Jones, will be glad to hear that he has been heard from, and is enjoying good health. Misses Eva and Ollie Brown, is expecting to leave for Chicago in a few days to visit friends. Mrs. Lachlin has returned from her trip to the Niagara Falls. Mrs. Thomas Williams has moved to her new home on Monore Street. Miss Mary Basett has been very sick, but is reported better. Miss Mary Moten, agent for The Freeman, is reported quite ill.

Crops Looking Well.

Pierce Station, Tenn., Special.

Camp meeting is now in operation at Chambers Crossing, one and a half miles south of Paducah Junction, Tenn., under the auspices of the A. M. E. church, conducted by Rev. E. W. Reid P. E. of Paris district. Rev. M. J. Jackson has closed his protracted meetings at Brouders Chapel. The farmers of this vicinity are looking much better since the rain. Corn and tobacco crops are booming. Thomas Pierce spent Saturday and Sunday at Union City, Tenn. on the 25th, 26th inst. Wiley Jonnson Jr. died Aug. 14th. Mrs. Mary Reid is on the sick list this week. Mr. Sol Hooper is very sick. Jos. Browder says The Freeman is the grandest Negro Journal on earth.

ABOUT WEST AFRICA

Her Climate, People and Their Peculiar Customs, by

REV. A. L. RIDGEL, A. B

EDINA, GRAND BASSA, LIBERIA WEST, AFRICA.

LETTER NO. 4.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—In our last article we spoke of the Native African as seen about Freetown. In this one we wish to speak of the prominent men who have made themselves famous even in Africa.

First, let us notice Hon. Samuel Lewis, the leading lawyer of West Africa. Mr. Lewis was born and reared on the West Coast of Africa. He received his education in England, "Good old England" He began the practice of law twenty odd years ago, and by business tact, dint of courage, and will power, he has accumulated a fortune. Mr. Lewis has filled many positions of trust and honor under the British Government. He has been time and again employed in the most celebrated cases along the Western Coast of Africa, and frequently he has followed his clients to London and defended them there, before the most learned court of the world.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in consequence of Hon. Mr. Lewis' ability and general worth, recently conferred on him the title of C. M. G., an honor that Millionaires would be glad to have. Mr. Lewis is reputed to be worth $500,000 He lives in a stone palace; owns a large coffee farm; has thousands of dollars in the bank of England, and will soon retire to live on his fortune.

The next most prominent gentleman of Sierra Leone, is the Hon. J A. McCarthy, Queen's Advocate and Acting Chief Justice. Mr. McCarthy was educated in England, and began the practice of law twelve years ago. So brilliant was the record made by this young African, that Her Majesty soon had him promoted to the enviable position of Queen's Advocate.

Hon. J. A. McCarthy is a young man full of promise, an honor to the race and an uncontrovertable evidence of Negro ability. He is worth $300,000.

Hon. Jas. C. McCarthy, father of J. A., is an old merchant, rich as cream, a pure African, a thorough gentleman and a living evidence of what the Negro can do if given a chance.

But why elaborate on this question? Freetown has hundreds of noble Negroes. Men of learning, wealth and culture. When I say men of learning I do not mean such learning as we have in America; for any man who has a smattering of Latin and Greek, is called a learned man in the states. But I mean graduates of Cambridge, Oxford, Durham, Edinburg, Burlin, Paris, etc. Men who can speak Greek and Hebrew fluently; strange to say, but to be a classical scholar in Freetown, does not distinguish one very much, for they are so numerous to fall below a Greek and Latin scholar and lay any claim to learning, is looked upon with disdain.

No man can get license to preach in Freetown until he has completed a course in some institution of learning, and before he can be ordained, he must pass through some theological school of standing. No jack-leg doctor of divinity and half educated professors can be found around Freetown.

Of all the scholarly pastors of the city, not one of them bears the title of D. D.

Those of our young ministers in the states who expect to come over here and demand respect, if they have not done so already, had better enter some institution of learning and remain there until they are thoroughly educated. I can see a Greek, Latin, Hebred and often an Arabic scholar coming out of the "bush" almost any day with a mere hip-clout on. Our people in Freetown are doing well; good homes, good schools, fine churches, plenty of wealth and untaunted freedom. One year's sojourn in that beautiful little city by the sea, endeared it to my very soul. The people are kind—measurelessly kind. All the comforts of life are in easy touch, and can be had at low prices.

But we now leave Freetown for Monrovia, Liberia, the capital of the "Black Republic."

We took passage on the steam ship Dahoney, and after a voyage of eight days, we reached our destination. The scene along the way was grand. The tall palm trees were conspicuous as far as the eye could scan. On one side the blue expanse of the ocean; on the other side, the evergreen foliage of the dense forests, with here and there a small country town. Finally, Lavanah, an English town, was reached, and from that small town, surrounded with forest, lake and ocean, came two white men, agents for an English firm, looking well and seemingly perfectly satisfied.

Those men have remained at their posts for three consecutive years. They are the only white men in that vast region of country; yet they are willing to remain, get rich and go home and live like Lords. But we poor Negroes can not even bear the idea of such a social sacrifice. What fools we are?

We next came to Sulamah, thence to Monrovia. Monrovia is situated on a high hill, and presents a beautiful view from the ocean. The houses are large and built on the modern style. The streets are broad, but well kept. The capitol and other public buildings do credit to the infant Republic, and the citizens are passionately kind to strangers.

President J. J. Cheeseman is a man of the highest type; his administration has displaped both statesmanship and executive ability. He was born, reared and educated in Liberia, and was never out of Africa. President Cheeseman is a very wealthy man. He owns two large brick houses in Edina, Grand Bassa county, one of which the writer occupies; he owns a large coffee farm; owns a number of city lots, and thousands of dollars in the bank of England. Possibly President Cheeseman is worth $300,000.

Gen. R. A. Sherman, now Secretary of War, is another rich man, and has rendered invaluable service to the Liberian government. Gen. Sherman is "Brave to the death." Everybody along the coast knows him, and nobody wants to incur his displeasure and encounter his wrath. Native kings dread him and will flee at his approach. However, Gen. Sherman is as kind as men usually get; and best of all, is too great to stoop to small, dirty things. His wife is a lady of rare talent and a model land-lady. Their dwelling is a spacious pressed brick dwelling, furnshied from bottom to top most superbly.

Hon. R. T. Sherman, brother of Gen Sherman, is a man of fine parts, affable and progressive.

Rev. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State, is another grand man. For years he has been conspicuous in the affairs of the Liberian government. No man in the Republic sustains a better reputation than Secretary Gibson. Then there is Hon. A. Barclay, Postmaster General, and other gentlemen of uncommon parts, connected with the Liberian government.

Liberia is a beautiful country; the land is rich and coffee is grown in abundance. But the reader must not imagine, as many do, that coffee is the only thing grown in Liberia, for it is only one of the many Liberian products. Rice, potatoes, cassada, corn, cotton and all kinds of garden vegetables grow here, as well as they are grown in America or elsewhere.

The cotton plant will produce for four consecutive years in Liberia, and even longer, but the stalk becomes too large after four years' growth to gather the cotton with any degree of satisfaction.

The rain season in Liberia is not so great as that of Sierra Leone. We have here what is called the middle dries, in the month of July. I am much delighted with Liberia, and can join with Bishop Turner when he said: "Oh how foreigners have lied on this country."

EDITOR JOHNSON OFF—BADLY OFF.

Allow me to say in conclusion that my old friend, Dr. Johnson, of the Christian Recorder, "Beats the air like a mad man." He seems to forget that I have made no attack on the A. M. E. church, but have made an honest and personal attack on Dr. Derrick, and his department is not the entire church nor a fair proportion of it. He should also remember that I have the same right to resort to the secular press that he had to close the columns of our church paper against me, and use its columns to my detriment after I succeeded in getting a hearing elsewhere. Dr. Johnson must not forget that he, nor the A. M. E. church has any right to "Smash my toe and then forbid me to hollow." I admire his fidelity to his church. I, too, think that all church matters should be ventilated through the columns of our Church Organ, but when the columns of such organs closed, what then? Dr. Johnson says indirectly that the columns of the Recorder are open for Derrick, but not for Ridgel. "Dr. Derrick could answer the attack without going out of his way to do it." Alright Bro. Johnson, we are satisfied with the Great Freeman.

Dr. Johnson has surely forgotten that Bishop Payne, at whose feet his superior bowed when denied the columns of the Church organ, resorted to the secular press to oppose and expose the same church dignity that Dr. Johnson regards a "heavy weight."

Our good Brother need not inform the public that I am a "feather weight." I have never laid any claims to greatness. I am not anxious for any special honor. The position of an humble missionary is good enough for me. I had rather, by far, be a "light weight," content to serve my God and my church, than to be a "heavy weight" and so blinded by greed for honors and office that all my moral consciousness becomes deadened thereby.

So far as being dignified or complimented by a reply from Dr. Derrick, such dignity can easily be dispensed with without serious damage. However, we had regarded the erudite editor of the Recorder a greater man than Dr. Derrick, but he has given the world to understand that he will do things that Dr. Derrick is too grand, too learned, and too famous to do. Why, Bro. Johnson, be ashamed of yourself! You know that Bro. Henderson has acted as Derrick's scribe, and that they have resorted to slander, etc., to carry their point, and made me appear ridiculous before the reading public. You know of the high-handed attempt that was made to prevent me from coming to Africa. You was my best friend and stood by me like a man, and even when I was suffering in Freetown, you threw open the columns of your paper for my support.

It is very strange that you have made this wild break. The Editor of The Freeman had just as much right to protect my interest as you have to protect the interest of a "heavy weight champion"

You have a perfect right to stick to Mr Derrick if you think his course to be the right, but please allow us the same chance. I am no "reformer" beyond what becomes my duty as a minister of the gospel; but my Dear Sir, if you or your "champion heavy weight" would bring about a little reformation, the A. M. E. church would not by any means suffer.

I have no apology to offer any one for resorting to The Freeman, the leading paper of the race, to have my say, I will repeat it to-morrow if necessary,

We happen to live in a free age; an age when the rights of a "feather weight" can be protected as well as those of a "champion heavy weight."

The Editor of The Freeman being unbiased, having no inclination to court the favors of Dr. Derrick, though he be a general officer, and a "champion heavy weight slugger," was actuated by nothing more nor less than honest motives, to see that justice was done in the premises.

Of course Bro. Johnson, like Bro. Derrick, is a general officer, and "Birds of a feather always flock together."

SUGGESTED THAT BISHOP TURNER

Be Removed, An Exposition of Church Law and Practice.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

Mr. Editor your noted paper has given me a great deal of valuable information in relation to our missionary department and work abroad. I will not take up your time or space to discuss the matter at present, for the most of the articles published are one sided. In one of Dr. Henderson letters he refers to a statement made by my Presiding Elder before the board of commissionary department, that Bishop Payene disclaimed all former utterances which questioned our secretary work. I was present at our last conference and pastor of the church, and the first I heard of this statement, was by reading the report of the doings of the missionary board in New York City.

A most hearty welcome was accorded to Dr. Derrick and Moore. But the latter part of the statement was new to me until I read Dr. Henderson's letter. And now in Dr. Henderson's letter in your last issue, he says Bishop Turner has defied the Bishops; and the board sent Rev. Ridgel as a presiding elder to Liberia. Our learned Doctor must know that there is no power to revoke a Bishop's appointment in our church, only through the Bishop making them. A vote to ask the Bishop of that district to recall would be the lawful thing and the council of the Bishops would hold that Bishop to an account when it would be for the best interest of the church, but I can't see any law in our church that will give a Bishop, or a board, or a committee, the power to change or recall the appointments of a Bishop, except through the Bishop making them.

We have no Arch Bishops the general conference is our highest authority. If we have a bad man in our foreign work and Bishop Turner will keep him there, why not have Bishop Turner before the board of Bishops, and suspend him according to the law. Then you can recall Rev. Ridgel, try and expell him according to our law. Your committee on nomination of candidates for Africa only recommend them to the presiding Bishop, they have no power to appoint. The Bishop has the power to take up men, and oppoint them to work in his district that is his right; if in so doing he should appoint an immoralist he can be requested to move him. Should he not heed the request we have a law and by it let him be judged. I do not see where Bishop Turner has defied the Bishops or board, unless it is for them to remove Rev. Ridgel without his authority. Turn on the light if there is more. I have read many a letter on this controversay. Yours CARTER WRIGHT.

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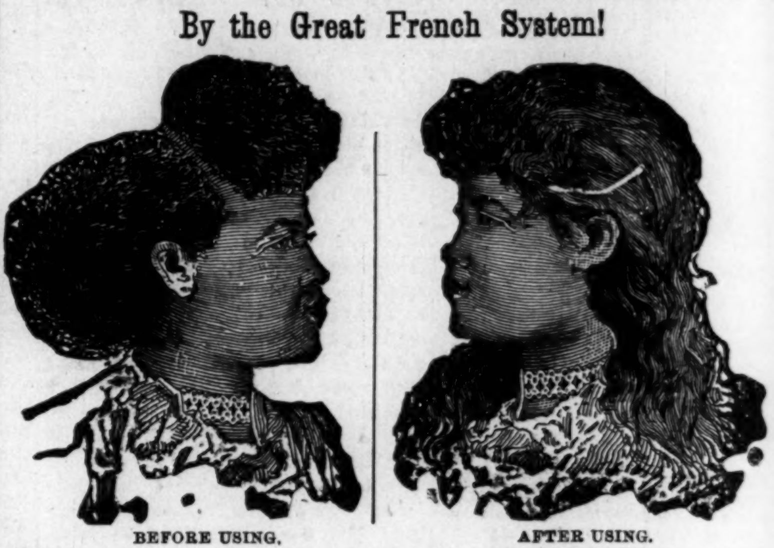

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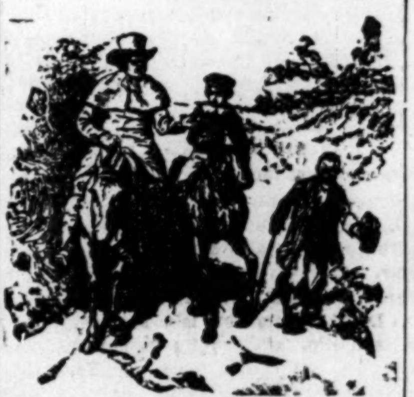

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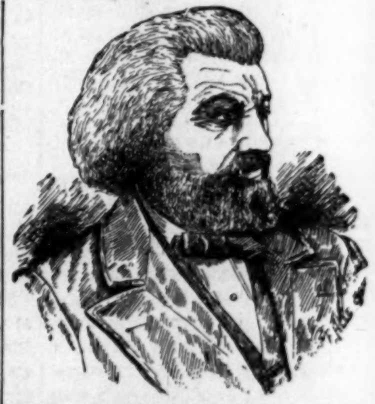

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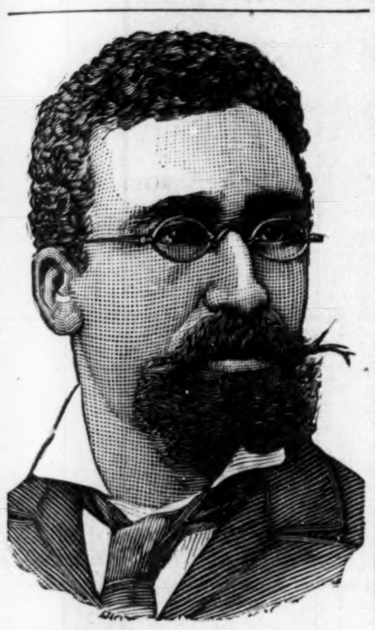
"The White Problem."

BY RICHARD T. GREENER.

If one wishes to observe eccentricity, vagary, platitude, and idiosyncrasy all combined, let him only read the literary effusions of the so-called "Caucasian" intellect from Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia" down to the recent contributions to the Forum, when discussing any phase of the "Negro Problem." Jefferson, fresh from Hume, uttered some platitudes about the two race living together in freedom, treading very cautiously as is his custom, when not too sure of his premises. Imlay and Abbe Gregoire routed him at once, and, as if to complete the poetic irony, the Negro almanac maker, Benjamin Banneker, who had from 1792 until 1800, calculated alone the only almanacs printed for Maryland, Deleware, District of Columbia and Virginia, sent him a copy with an autograph letter, couched in as choice English as Jefferson ever penned and of equal chirography. Nevertheless, the special Negro hate went on.—Nott & Glidden, DeLeon, DeBow, alius alii, quoting, rehashing Jefferson, supplementing him with modern discoveries.

A phase of the white problem is seen in the determination, not only to treat the Negro as a member of a child-like race, but the grim determination to keep him a child or a ward. In every advance since Emancipation, it has, with true Caucasian gall, been assumed that everything must be done for him, and under no circumstances must he be allowed to do for himself. In religion, in politics, in civil and social life, he must be developed in a pen, staked off from the rest of mankind, and nursed, and coddled, fed and trained by aid of the longest spoons, forks and rakes obtainable. All along, there has been heard the solemn, low refrain of doubt, small hope, and feeble expectation as to the probable survival of this black infant. Indeed, nothing has so weighed upon the average America Christian heart as the precarious health of this infant, whom no one had the heart exactly to kill, were it possible, but whose noiseless and peaceful departure to a better world, would have been hailed with smothered sighs of intense relief.



RICHARD T. GREENER.

This feeling obtains North as well as South; scalawag, native, carpet-bagger or sand-hiller, Democrat, Republican or Independent, seem to think that for some occult reason this infant must not be allowed to grow in any one of the social, religious or political ways, in which other American citizens grow and develop healthfully for the good of their country. All the traditions seem against the Negro, all the arguments surely were. He was rarely given a real chance, as here, to talk freely for himself, and when such opportunity was afforded, he generally took his cue from his audience, and talked to the jury, and usually with bated breath. When he spoke humbly, apologetically, deprecatingly, he was an intelligent, sensible fellow, a milder form of the "good nigger," before the war. Among the novi homines of the Republic it is so self-satisfying to have some one to look down upon and despise, just perhaps, as you have emerged from the mire yourself, and before, indeed, the evidence of "previous conditions" has been thoroughly obliterated.

"Wut is there lef' I'd like to know,
Ef't ain't the difference o' color,
To keep up self-respec' an' show
The human natur' of a fellah ?
Wut good in bein' white, onless
Its fixed by law, nut lef' to guess,
That we are smarter, an' they duller."

Another difficulty of this white problem is the universal belief that somehow the Negro race began its career with President Lincoln's proclamation. All such novices would do well to look up their old histories, newspapers, and pamphlets. Next to the Indian, he is probably of the purest racial stock in the country, and as has been stated, whatever accession has come to him, has been from the "choicest" blood of the country. He has been thoroughly identified with it from the beginning. He was the agricultural laborer and the artisan at the South, the trusted servant and companion; at the North he took part in all mechanical pursuits, helped build the houses, worked on the first newspaper, made the first wood cuts, and was the best pressman at Charleston, Philadelphia and Boston. In every industrial, social and political movement, as well as in the different warlike struggles, he has borne an honorable part, which to profess ignorance of, is not creditable, or, if denied, shows willful prejudice. He was on the heights of Abraham with Wolfe; in the French and Indian wars with Braddock; the first martyr of the Revolution; is seen in Trumbull's picture retreating with the patriots from Bunker Hill, musket in hand; Washington did not disdain to share a blanket with him on the cold ground at Valley Forge; at the South with Marion and Greene; at the North with Washington and Gates, and Wayne and Allen. On account of the injury to the United States through him, the war of 1812 was begun, and his fertile brain suggested the defense of New Orleans, and, after the battle, led Andrew Jackson to say in public proclamation:

"I expected much: I knew well how you loved your native country. * * * You have done more than I expected. * * * The President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger. * * * The American people, I doubt not, will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to."

Do we not know how they fought with Lawrence in the Chesepeake, and formed more than half of the crew of "Old Ironsides;" were with Scott and Taylor in Mexico, as they were with Grant and Sherman, and Sheridan and Butler, with Farragut and Foote and Porter, at Port Hudson and Battery Wagner. He who doubts the record can read it from the pen of Negro historians, from Nell or Williams or Wilson, for "of those who perform the deeds, and those who write, many such are praised."

No sneer of race, no assumption of superiority, no incrusted prejudice will ever obscure this record, much less obliterate it, and while it stands, it is the Negro's passport to every right and privilege of every other American.

Not alone a soldier and sailor, the Negro was a citizen, under colonial and proprietary governments, under the Articles of Confederation, and in ten of the original thirteen states was an honorable part of "we people" who ordained and established this Constitution for the United States of America. Long before Calhoun and Taney, he fought, lived, voted and acted like any other citizen; and if many of his race were enslaved, he was not alone. There were "free willers," "indentured servants" and "apprentices," many of them, to bear him company. Not a few of these, as records show, white men, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Moors and Palatines were ruthlessly sold into slavery as the exactions of the traffic became more pressing. At the earliest period there was always a class of black freemen, and they were found at the South as well as at the North—at New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Virginia, as well as at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where in business, in social life, in church and in politics, they were active, enterprising and respected. In rare instances, with acquired wealth, like some "free willers" and "indentured servants," they went West or North, as the case might be, and mingled and blended into the new surroundings and developed civilization, where, but for names and traditions, all traces of them would be lost. There come to mind of such men, three United States Senators of distinction, at least ten representatives in Congress before the war, five eminent officers of the United States army, two cabinet officers, three eminent Catholic prelates, four prominent divines of the Episcopal Church, while in the other churches, in medicine and in law, the list is too long for enumeration.

But of those who were content to remain chaffing under the indignities and ostracism, which increased from 1820, it is time it should be clearly, emphatically and proudly stated that instead of being a pauper Pariah class, as is supposed, there was no movement looking to the amelioration of their condition, from 1808 until the John Brown raid in 1859—nothing which tended to unshackle the slave or remove the clogs from the free colored man, in which he was not the foremost, active, intelligent participant, never suppliant, never a mere recipient. On the contrary, he was first to organize for his own emancipation; among the first to speak, and write, and print in his own behalf. From Benezet and Gregoire, Condorcet, Brissot de Warville, from Franklin, Rush and Rittenhouse, and more than all, from that "glorious communion of the saints," the Friends, he had early learned the value of his own manhood, was willing to fight for it, and acquired the art of putting his complaint into pretty choice English, at a time, too, when Abbe Raynal, 1779, thought it a matter of astonishment that America had not a good poet, an able mathematician, or a man of genius, in any single art or science, and "not one of them shows any decisive talent for one in particular."

When Fisher Ames was saying, 1807, "Except the authors of two able books on our politics, we have no authors; shall we match Joel Barlow against Homer or Hesiod? Can Tom Paine contend against Plato?" When Sydney Smith, 1818, wrote, "There does not seem to be in America, at this moment, one man of any considerable talent," a Negro astronomer was calculating logarithms, studying all alone, in the woods of Maryland, Ferguson's Astronomy, making valuable observations, viewing the stars and computing his almanacs. During this period, 1780 1810, the Negro had his churches, literary societies, abolition societies, and, later on, newspapers, with educated editors, and active agents for the assertion of their rights and privileges, before Lundy and Garrison.

Mr. Howells looks up the streets of "Nigger Hill," Boston, and sees only a few straggling Negroes. They are of no interest and of course "have no story, bless you, to tell." And yet there are many stories, many traditions, much history clustering about that hill, from Cambridge street to the common; from Charles to Hancock Big Dick, the boxer, the precursor of Jackson; the Blind Preacher Raymond, Prince Hall, and Easton, Master Paul and his church and school, in which the first American Anti-Slavery Society was organized Jan. 6, 1832.

On that dismal night, and in the face of public opinion fiercer far than the tempest or wind and hail that beat upon the windows of that "nigger" school house, were laid the foundations of an organized movement against American slavery that at last became too mighty to be resisted.

Mr. Garrison might have told Mr. Howells, he certainly could have learned that among colored men of that dear old town the first patrons of "The Liberator" were found, who supported it the first year, when it had not 50 white subscribers.

Mr. Garrison, at Exeter Hall, in London, sixty years ago, said:

"I am proud to say that the funds for my mission * * * were principally made up by the voluntary contributions of my free colored brethren at very short notice. * * * Many of their number are in the most affluent circumstances and distinguished for their refinement, enterprise and talents. * * * They have flourishing churches, temperance and other societies. * * * Among them is taken a large number of daily and weekly papers, and of literary and scientific periodicals, from the popular monthlies up to the grave and erudite North American and American Quarterly Reviews. I have at this moment to my own paper, 'The Liberator,' 1,000 subscribers among this people; and from an occupancy of the editorial chair of more than seven years, I can testify that they are more punctual in their payments than any five hundred white subscribers whose names I ever placed indiscriminately in my subscription book."

Not alone William Lloyd Garrison. Long before Frederick Douglass began "to pray with his legs" and look toward the "north star," the leading colored men of Washington, Cary, Fleet and Cook; of Philadelphia, Forten, Allen, Burr and Purvis; of Baltimore, Grice, Greener and Watkins; of Boston, Paul, Easton, Barbadoes and Walker corresponded with, aided, lodged and fed the apostle Lundy in his mysterious journeyings through the Southern States, and circulated his Genius of Universal Emancipation.

My account is from Isaac Cary, who knew "the little, pale, thin man," and he says Lundy never departed empty handed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Convention and Epworth League.

Mineola, Tex., Special.

Our town is brightening up. Farmers are coming in and making reports of an abundance of cotton that is expected to be made this year. This part of the state has been blessed by many showers during the summer months so everything is on the alert. Rev. Bryant, pastor of the M. E. chuach, is getting ready to meet the District conference Teachers' and Epworth league convention of his church which will convene at Marshall, Tex., on the 28th inst. Rev. Bryant is not one of these so called "storming preachers" but his many years' experience in educational work as a school teacher in the past has given him the power of commanding and attracting his audience with his pure words and logic. Rev. Frierson of the A. M. E. connection is an able preacher, a kind man, and a faithful worker. Rev. Holland has closed a successful meeting with an addition of thirty to his church at Quitman. I am pushing The Freeman all I can.

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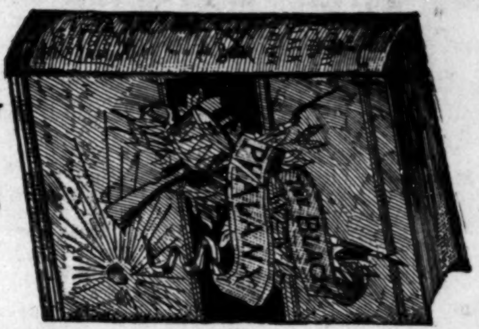

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MRS. MARTH, born with a double veil, is a seventh daughter, tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE; has the power of any two clairvoyants you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your present husband, the name of your next if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. Clairvoyantly ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told or written in an honest, clear plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweetheart or intended husband. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, and tells whether the one you love is true or false.

EGYPTIAN TALISMANS.

MRS. MARTH, while wandering with the Gypsies, obtained it, and now is the only one in the city who has the GENUINE CHARM. Although unprincipled women who call themselves Clairvoyants, Astrologers and Fortune Tellers, claim to have its secret, rest assured its power is too sacred to be in the hands of such artful women who would put it to bad use.

Reader, do you ever notice that some people seem to have good luck all the time, no matter what they do, they seem to prosper, while others, yourself may be, have such a hard time to get along, no matter how hard they try, they find at the end of the year they are no better off than when they started. This is because they have not the Talisman, while the successful people, in all probabilities, have been to one of the few genuine mediums and obtained one.

If you are unsuccessful in business, have bad luck, things go wrong with you, then you should have an Egyptian Talisman. This removes all evil influences, brings good luck, and keeps all trouble and sickness away. Do not marry, begin any business or do anything until you have secured one of her Talisman. It will bring back the runaway lover wife or husband.

HOW TO OBTAIN A TAILSMAN OF YOUR OWN FREE WILL AND ACCORD.

By sending a present of a $5.00 note in a registered letter and your full name and address, I will send you in return a Tailsman as a present. Advice by letters $1.00. No letters answered without stamps. Hours: 10 to 9. Address

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who purpose to colonize in Mexico on the Colorado river and the Gulf of California, where they intend to run boats, cars, fishing enterprises, oyster industries, gold and silver mining, farming, manufacturing and otherwise procuring the same, shipping and doing a general business of all classes and kinds. All men and women are in great demand, from the highest to the lowest. Money to be obtained in great ease by supplying the markets of Mexico, Central America and other countries, in easy reach by water and railroad routes along the coast. Shares $1 each, each share a guarantee for one acre of land in the garden spot of America.

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CITY HAPPENINGS—PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lourena Payne is indisposed.

The Freeman is on sale at the Bates house news stand.

Miss May Eva Thompson is indisposed.

Ezra Roberts, of Kokomo, has returned home.

Frederick Stokes has returned from Lafayette.

The Freeman is on sale at the Bates House news stand.

Jerry Taylor has returned from Terre Haute.

Mrs. Lillie Ellis is visiting relatives at Muncie, Ind.

Miss Flora B. Passmore is home from Harrodsburg, Ky.

The Herculean Club expects to open permanent headquarters Sept. 10th.

The Bethel Christian Endeavor will elect officers next Monday evening.

Miss Anna Gibson has gone to Louisville on a pleasant trip.

Rev. James Averett returned from Owensboro, Ky., on last Monday.

Mrs. William T. Floyd is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

Miss Catharine Baughman has returned to the city.

Mrs. Mary White, who resides at 170 Muskingum street, is convalescent.

The Blackford St. church folks will hold communion services to-morrow.

Irvin Banks, of Connersville, is in the city circulating among old friends.

Miss Lizzie Sweeney left Tuesday for a visit to Louisville, Ky.

Mesdames A. C. Patterson and N. E. Boyd, of Frankfort, Ky, are guests of Mrs. Kate Taylor, 6th st, this City.

Creole Switches on sale at Ladies' department of the Bates house barber shop.

Mrs Susie Miller has returned from a pleasant journey of several weeks in the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky.

Rev. John Isabel, of Columbus, Ind., was in the city on last Monday and Tuesday

Rev. E. L. Gilliam, presiding elder of Louisville, arrived in the city on last night.

The campmeeting under the auspices of the A. M. E. church, closed at Maywood on last Tuesday.

William Hargo, of Wilwaukee, is the guest of Mrs. Burnett, on Muskingum street.

Columbus McMurry, of Evansville, is in the city with the view of making Indianapolis his future home.

The Epworth League of Simpson Chapel rendered an excellent program on last Thursday evening.

The Christian Endeavor Union held their session at Corinthian Baptist church on last Sunday, at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Irene Neville, of Evansville, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. Mollie L. Brown, 175 W. North street.

Mrs. Jerry Barber, of Chicago, is being entertained by Mrs. Retta Moss, at 190 N. Missouri street.

Chas. Ferguson left for Muncie, Ind. where he assumes control of the Kirby House dinning rooms.

Mrs. Mary Combs of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. A. L. Brummell, 219 N. West street.

Misses Nina Miller and Minnie B. Thompson, of St Louis, returned home last Friday,

Miss Carrie Porter left last Wednesday for a fortenight visit in Knightstown the guest of Miss M. Crenshaw.

Miss Mamie O Smith and Mrs. Ella Thomas returned to their home in St. Louis this week.

Richard Singleton, leaves in a few days for a visit to his home in Herrodsburg, Ky., and also the Lexington fair.

Miss Maggie Crenshaw, after a pleasant visit in our city returned to her home at Knightstown last Tuesday.

Mrs. Treacy Jones and daughter Nellie, of Yandes street, leave to-night for Chicago, to make it their future home.

Mrs. Daisy Jenkins retuned to her home in Chicago last Saturday night, after a week's visit with her parents on Capital Avenue.

The Lovely Lane Zion A. M. E. church held sacramental services on last Sunday. Rev. A. Bunch, presiding elder, officiated.

J. H. Harper, of Henderson, Ky., was in the city this week, attending the funeral of his mother. who lived at 1400 Capitol Avenue. He returned home Thursday.

James Garrett and Miss Lillie Meyers, both of the city of "Concentric Circles," were quietly married at Knightstown, Ind., on last Sunday, the 26th inst.

The Second Baptist church of Anderson held a tent meeting, which commenced Aug 16th and wound up with an excursion from the capital city to that place on last Sunday.

Rev. David S. Slaughter, of Danville, Ky, was in the city during the latter part of last week circulating among old acquaintances.

Miss Lottie Lewis, of Chicago, is representing the business firm of W. W. Watson & Co., real estate agents, 225 Dearborn street, in the sale of resident lots situated at Alpine Heights, to our enterprising citizens.

Rev. Alexander Campbell of the 2nd Christian church spent last Sunday in Nashville, Tenn., where he preached the dedicatory sermon of the new Christian church. He has returned home and will occupy his pulpit tomorrow.

Emancipation celebration at Simpson M. E. chapel September 24th. Do not miss it Quarterly meeting at Simpson M E Chapel Sabbath, Preaching 10:30 a m. Rev. E L Gilliam P. E 3 p. m Rev. Theo. Price, 7:30 p. m. Rev. F. L Gilliam P E.

For Rent.

Furnished rooms for rent to young men. Inquire at Freeman office.

Emancipation Celebration.

September 24th, the colored people of Lafayette, Ind, and vicinity will celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of the slave. Speeches will be made by the Hon. Geo. L Knox, Indianapolis, Rev. J. M. Townsend, Chicago, L. W. Gray D. D., Shelbyville, L. Wm. Ratcliffe D. D, Logansport, and Lawyer Evans, of Lafayette. Extensive fire works will take place at night and throughout the day sports of all kinds will abound. The grand parade will be headed by the Lafayette Military band of fifty pieces followed by drum corps and other organizations. Reduced rates have been secured on all roads and large delegations are expected from abroad.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Viola Cook, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., late of Chicago, is at present a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duerson, 129½ Indiana Avenue. The lady expects to make Indianapolis her home.

Prof. Vance principal of public schools New Albany Ind., accompanied by his charming wife, is spending his vacation in this city, guests at the home Cyrus Allen, Esq., W. Second Street. The Prof. is one of the bright, pushing well known men of the race. Two minutes of the Prof's presence is death to the "blues" in its worse stages.

The National Grand Orator, of the Good Samaritans, R. B. Curry, of Deleware, Ohio will lecture in this city September the 11th.

Evangelist Dollie Lewis, considering a very urgent proposition, to conduct a series of meetings in Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Lewis' success as an evangelist is something phenomanal. She is highly esteemed as such in this city.

Races. Races

The Fall meeting of the Indianapolis Driving club will be held at the state fair grounds Sept. 3, 4, 5. 6. and 7. Albatros, the pacing marvel, ridden by Miss Edna Harris will go against the record. 2 09¼ Labor day, Monday, Sept. 3, $25,000 in Purses.

The Magnolia Brass Band.

Paducah, Ky., Special,

J. W. Moore and Mrs. Sarah Mansfield have returned from Little Rock, Ark., whither they went to represent this city ie the grand session of the U. B. F. Dr. C. H. Isbell has arrived from a lengthy visit to Virginia Mrs. Mattie Rogers of Massac, Co., Ill., was in the city last week on a visit to Mrs. Louisa Bradshaw. The 7th Street Baptist church was thrown open to the public on the 26th for the first time; they succeeded in raising quite a nice sum of money at their rally on the 25th. It is a neat little structure and the congregation deserves credit. Richard B. Parker and wife will soon return to this city to live; they have been residing in St. Louis, Mo, nearly two years. The excursion to Cairo, Ill., on the steamer B. S, Rhea, Aug the 26th was liberally patronized. It was under the direction of Abraham and Elijah Pullen. Mrs. Harriet Henderson is on the sick list.

The Magnolia brass band has been reorganized and they are rehearsing ing regularly. The melo-drama, "Christmas" at Lyndale Hall, by local talent was presented at Odd Fellows' hall on Friday night Aug 31st. Rev. Henry Rye, of Clarksville, Tenn, has closed his labors here and returned home. The Daily News, a Democratic sheet of this city, denounced Miss Ida B. Wells for arraigning white people of the South for lynching negroes; the article appeared on Aug. 27th. Call on Minor Bradshaw, 419 Jackson street and get the Freeman.

"The Sun" has Rose Again.

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.

After being in eclipse for several weeks, the "American Sun," a colored journal published here in the interest of the race, has rose again. Rev. O. S Simms, of the Siloam Baptist church in the East End, has begun a series of meetings. Rev. W. Duevall, of the Carron Street Baptist church, has been out of the city for some time taking a much needed rest. Rev. W. S. Lowery, of the St. James A. M. E. church, is still striving earnestly to erect a new church. Miss C. T. Taylor, of Sandusky, O, is in this city visiting her sister, Mrs. John White, of 26 Robert street. Geo. Smallwood, of New Market, Va, and Milton Grant, of Melrose, Va., visited the city on last Saturday. H. F. Collins, the Pittsburg correspondent of The Freeman, will return from New York this week, after several days' visit. Look out for what he has to tell us next week.

S S. Association Meet.

Anding, Miss., Special.

We are getting along nicely, crops are very good. Wm Martin, colored grocer, is doing very good business. Our women are doing very good work through their W. E. D. F. Society. Mrs. E Wilson is their able missionary, a woman altogether for the place. Mrs. M, J. Walker president. They seem to be deeply interested in the Natchez College Baptist church. The S. S. Association met on the 19th inst, did some very interesting work, elected Rev. N. W. Dixon, General Superintendent and President. Among the distinguished visitors were Hon. W. Newman, Ed. Peoples, Defender Jackson, Miss Reed. S. Reed delivered the welcome address, which was inviting and interesting. Mr. William Martin lost his wife on the 2nd ult; he is to marry on the 1st prox. The more I read The Freeman the more I love it.

The People's Mission.

Portsmouth, N. H. Special.

The People's Mission of this city (colored) is going to have an intertainment in behalf of their little mission they are trying to establish in Portsmouth, N. H. The young ladies of this city will take an active part in reading and singing, also the gentlemen. We are looking forward for a pleasant time.

THE "BIG QUARTERLY."

A Great Success—A Noted Debate—Many Personal Notes.

Wilmington, Del., Special.

The big August quarterly meeting has come and gone. As early as six o'clock Sunday morning and by 10:30 o'clock the pavements were pretty well crowded. At 4 p. m. perhaps there were not less than 4000 people in the city made up of people from Baltimore, Philadelphia. Chester and other cities; but the most noticeable is the improvement of conduct over former years. At the meeting of the Lyceum of E Zion M. E. church, Friday evening, 24th inst. a most interesting debate took place between the young men's association for moral and intellectual improvement and the Lyceum of the Zion M. E. church the question was, "Resolved, That strikes are justifiable." The three debaters who represented the young men's association were Joseph Gomby, D B. Anderson, and J. W. Bird, negative; from the Lyceum, Mary E. Spencer, Caleb G. Laws, and James A. Benson, affirmative. Three judges were selected from each organization and given power to elect one, making seven and they were, Dr. H. C. Stevens, A. C. Williamson, J. H. Young, C. H Bullet, Miss Lillian Spencer, and Mrs. M. E. Jackson, after transacting the routine business the judges took their places, Rev. C. N. Grandison D. D., the chairman of the committee on rules governing the debate read the rules then the debate commenced. The Judges retired and brought in a decision in favor of the negative. Rev. R. E. Jones, of the North Carolina conference, who has been visiting our city for the past few weeks returned home last week. Miss Ada Hance, of Philadelphia, is visiting her mother Mrs. Sarah Hance, 8221 Wellaston street. Prof. W. D. Smith, of Newark Del, a distinguished musician, was in the city last week. There was a straw party at Newport, Del., Thursday evening, the 23rd inst, by a number of young men of Wilmington. The party was conveyed to Newport in hacks. S. A. Chase, Simeon Hood, W. H Caldwell and others attended the republican convention at Dover as delegates. Isaac W. Howard, of 906 Wilson street is sick. Miss Samantha Christy of 221 West 11th street has been spending her vacation in Chester, Pa. John Coppage who died on 16th street over 11th street bridge last week was burried Saturday the 25th inst. Bethel A. M. E. Sunday school made an excursion to Lemon Hill, Thursday, 23 inst., which proved to be a day of much enjoyment. Miss Carrie M. Sterling teaches in the public schools of Chester, this scholastic year. This makes several terms she has taught with remarkable success. John T. Corney Ingleside M. D. is visiting in this city. Miss Susie Jenkins has returned. Mrs Lizzie Woodlen, of Connecticut is spending sometime in the city. Mrs. Anna Smith, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mr. and Wilson Hensley, 1315 Wilson street. Presiding Elder Waters and family have gone to the hills to spend sometime. W. H. Walker of 203 East 9th street was buried from the Union A. M. E. church, Thursday afternoon. Miss Anna Lewis is in Germantown, St. Pauls, St Peters, and Mt. Zion churches made an excursion to Birmingham Park, Thursday, Aug. 23rd. A lawn party was given at New Castle Fountain at No. 809 Wollaston street, Thursday evening 23rd inst., which was a grand affair. The weather was all that could be desired for the occasion. Mr. Morris Spencer is spending a few weeks at Atlantic city. Rev. J R. Waters was called to the bedside of his father at Harrington, Del., who was lying very ill. Mr. Eugene Parker, son of Presiding Elder, Rev E. E Parker, has entered the ministry.

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D. B. Martin,
E. O. McCormick, G. P, & T. A.
P. M. T.

Three Dashing Ladies.

Monmouth, Ill., Special.

The Second Baptist church has been under going repairs, and now presents a very neat appearence. The church is without a pastor Very impressive services were held at the A. M. E. church Sunday, in which their present pastor, Rev. Clemons, will be present. Mr. John Yates, who has been driving a mill wagon for Reiner & Co. is now runing one for himself. He should receive the patronage of all the colored citizens. Mesdames Emily Morehead, Ella Knight, and Camelia Early attended the fair in Macomb last week. Messrs Wm. Wallace and Sam Montgomery, were in Galesburg last week.

Mrs. Thomas Skiner and daughter Lois, spent a pleasant time in Burlington last Wednesday. Mrs. Jennie Smith is visiting her mother in Monroe City, Mo. There is a very popular summer resort east of Monmouth, at which the gay and festive beaus are wonted to while away the lonely hours. No colored line is known there, and cool refreshing drinks are furnished by the managers for a very nominal price. It is said, however, that quite an excitement was created last Sabbath, when three dashing colored ladies made their appearence on the unsuspecting crowd.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On the Line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

The C. H. & D. R. R, has placed on sale at all ticket offices along the line, excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip for the accommodation of its friends on Sundays. These tickets will be good going and returning only on date of sale. Tickets will be sold between all stations where the train service will permit excursionist to make the round trip on Sundays.

For tickets and all information, call on the local ticket agent of the C. H. & D. R. R, or address I. D. Baldwin, D. P. A, Indianapolis, Ind, or D. G. Edwards, Gen. Pass. Agt., Carew building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati's Colored Company.

Cincinnati, O, Special.

The Mt. Zion M. E church, of Walnut Hills Cincinnati, Ohio, will be in readiness for dedication the 1st Sunday in November 1894 Avon Guards returned from Old Point Confort, Va., Saturday night where they were in encampment. Cincinnati can boast of her colored military company, for she took first prize over fifteen companies. The captain althrough was suffering from a dislocated arm, was congratulated on all sides by white and black. The grand convention of R of F. will convene at Little Rock Arkansas, Monday Aug. 27th, '94 Elder W. H. Johnson, of the 2nd Corinthian Baptist church, has had a call to Springfield, O., at the 3rd Baptist church. Cincinnati O, picnicers joined the Springfield picnicers at Woodsdale Island Thursday, a grand time they had. Capt. George H. Jackson left over the Big Four this morning for Little Rock Ark. Avon Guards are preparing to win one of the three prizes on the 22nd of September, at Col. O., $150.00 $100 00 $75.00.

Interrogative Sermon.

Ansonia, Ct., Special.

We are pleased to know that there is an Anti Lynching Association organized in Indianapolis, Ind. We rejoice in the hope that it has an able and loyal friend and mouth piece in the Press of The "Freeman." Oh! for more organized effort in this direction from Pen and Press. Sunday morning August 26th, Rev. Robert Anderson, of Georgia, preached in Macedonia Baptist church, subject, "Mary and Marthia." He styled it "an interrogative sermon," text (Luke 10-40). He characterized "Mary and Marthia" as his daughters, and from their answers to his interrogations, plainly made them show individually in the language of the scripture that with—"Marthia one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

Successful Conventions.

Denison, Tex, Special.

Editor Freeman:—Please allow me space in your paper to say that the Baptist State Sunday School Convention, the B. Y. P. U., and the Educational convention which convened at Bryan, Tex., last week, was a success with the reports of a good time. The Northwestern Baptist Sunday School Convention Association and Normal Missionary Society, convened at McKinney, Tex, Tuesday, Aug. 28th. Denison was represented by Mmes. Malinda Jones, Hattie Whitaker, Tamer Daily, Rev. E. H. Garland, Misses Mary Biggers, Ida E. Hill, Lula Hill, Jocie Davis, Annie Steward, of Sedalia, Mo, and Mme. Sarah J. Hill, the Director of the Normal Missionary Society, Almira Johnson and others. The delegates from here were Prof. A. H. Ferrell, Misses Maudesta Shaw Laura J. Hill, Partheania Dupree, Susie Hilliard, Lillie Mott, Anna White and Mrs. Hardiman. A good time was had with a successful session, followed by the great preparations that are being made for a full representation of Texas at the National convention, which is to be held in Montgomery, Ala. Texas is stirred with revivals from center to circumference, thus producing a serious illness in the camp of Satan.

Herman Hill

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are requested to announce to the public the name of Dr. William Chavis as a candidate for County Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention

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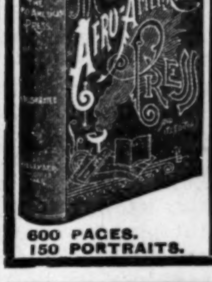

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